

# The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. X.

BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY JULY 7, 1882.

NO. 5.

## THE FOURTH.

HOW THE DAY OF DAYS WAS OBSERVED ELSEWHERE

The Usual Number of Accidents, Fires, Shooting Affairs, Murders and Suicides—Full Telegraphic Report.

### The Fourth in New York.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The city seemed deserted and the Fourth passed with unusual quiet during the day. People who could, betook themselves to suburban towns to celebrate the day, while seaside resorts attracted great crowds. There were a number of accidents from pistols, etc., and many small fires. The St. Vincent and De Paul school and nursery for colored children was badly damaged from fire-crackers. Mrs. Hawkins, in endeavoring to save the furniture, blocked the stairway! She was rescued with difficulty. Her son, aged 11, was suffocated. John Sullivan, the champion pugilist, gave a picnic. The special attraction was the announcement of a sparing match between Sullivan and Jas. Elliott. The latter was to receive \$500 if he knocked the former out of time in four three minute rounds, with half minute rests. In the first round Sullivan raised several lumps on Elliott's face. In the second he knocked him down, and in the third hitting him in the mouth, knocked him senseless, in which condition he remained twenty minutes, and was then taken home. Sullivan gave Elliott the \$500.

The Paraffine candle manufactory, the largest of the kind in the city, was entirely burned. Loss \$200,000, partly insured. Dispatches from all parts show a general observance of the day. Madame Adele made a balloon ascension at Oswego and came down in the lake about seven miles from the village, clinging to the car. She was dragged through the lake some miles, and was finally rescued by a tug.

### Murder and Suicide.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—James B. Wagner shot his wife, Teresa, about 6 o'clock this evening at their residence in Camp Washington in the north part of the city, and then shot himself. Mrs. Wagner was instantly killed, being shot in the right cheek, the ball entering the brain. Wagner was shot in the right temple, and was alive at 9 o'clock, but can't live. He has been a horse-trader, and was an intimate acquaintance of Henry Cole, who shot his wife and daughter last week. Recently Wagner has been pensioner upon his wife, who has supported him while he has been given to drink. This evening he came home drunk and went to bed and slept. When he awoke he went into the kitchen where his wife and son, the latter 20 years old, were. He was so affectionate to his wife that the son did not suspect any harm, and left the house. Soon after he was called to the door to tell his mother she must be rid of the house, and his son dying in the next room while he revolved in his mind. Wagner was out 45 years old and his wife 40.

### Memorial on Garfield.

WILMINGTON, Pa., July 4.—Dr. Clark H. Hinckley, of the Williams College to-day, and Dr. S. A. Peale, of Garfield, it was a graceful, elegant tribute. Jas. M. Barker, of Pittsfield, was elected trustee in the place of President Garfield. At a meeting of the alumni, about \$3,000 additional was raised on the spot to the Garfield memorial. The last business of the meeting was the formal presentation of Garfield's memorial window, presented by Ed. Field, in compliance with a request made by Cyrus W. Field, by cable, who is in London. The window was formally received by Dr. John McGee for the trustees and the resolution of thanks to Mr. Field was adopted.

### Equestriennes at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, July 4.—The 10-mile running race between Myrtle Peck, Michigan, and Lizzie Penner, Colorado, was won by Miss Peck in 26 minutes and 34 seconds. Miss Peck made nine changes and Miss Penner seven. The purse was four hundred dollars. It was an easy victory. Much faster time would have been made but for rain. In the mile dash between Miss Peck and Miss Penner, the former rode without a saddle. Slow time was made—the last quarter in thirty seconds.

### Another Greenbacker Gone.

CARLESTON, S. C., July 4.—L. W. R. Blair, a prominent greenbacker, was shot at Camden, to-day, by Capt. Huile.

Bad feeling has existed between the two. To-day they met in Camden, and Blair called Haile a liar, and refusing to retract, Haile armed himself. Blair still refused to retract and made a motion to draw a pistol. Haile fired three times, killing Blair instantly. Haile is in jail.

### The Day in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Aside from those who attended the races and ball games, there was a general tendency toward picnics and celebrations in the suburbs. A fire was caused in the notion store of Mrs. Kate Cotter, 296 West Madison street, this morning, by the explosion of fireworks. The store was destroyed, and the little daughter of Mrs. Cotter was burned to death. Her sister barely escaped.

### Shot Dead.

DENVER, July 4.—The Tribune's Leadville special says: "This afternoon Chas. Kent, formerly from Jacksonville, Ill., shot and killed Thos. Bennett, who was living with Kent's wife. Her maiden name was Carrie Foils. Her people are wealthy and live in Kansas. Shortly after Bennett was shot, Black Jack, a noted desperado, shot Ed. Buckley, a bar tender, inflicting a flesh wound.

### A Southern Tornado.

OSAGE, Miss., July 4.—A tornado visited this country about nine miles east of this place last night. Several houses and barns were blown down. The town of Beulah, in Crawford county, suffered badly, and a number of houses were blown down. Gererd, in the same county, suffered considerably. No lives were lost as far as heard from.

### Should Have Been Vice Versa.

PITTSBURG, July 4.—This afternoon, in a fit of jealousy, James Rogers, a moulder, shot his wife in the breast and then attempted suicide by shooting himself in the temple. The wife will likely die, but he will recover.

### Fatal Street Car Accident.

CLEVELAND, July 4.—A young man named John Flynn had a drunken altercation with a conductor of a street car, and the conductor attempted to put him off while the car was in motion. He fell under the wheels and was instantly killed.

### Killed by Lightning.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 4.—During the storm last night a man named Geo. T. Lake, living near the city, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

### Another Assassination.

DUBLIN, July 4.—A man was shot dead early this morning in Seville place—it is supposed by Fenians.

### Our Climate and Soil.

Some people not familiar with the peculiarities of this climate and soil enter- tain fears lest the frequent rain falls may prove injurious to the growing crops in the Bismarck region. The warm and protracted shower which set in Wednesday evening and continued until yesterday forenoon caused them to renew their fears of doubt. Some one or all of the many diseases that the growing crops are subject to are apprehended by them from too rapid growth. Old grangers, however, who are keeping a close watch on their fields of grain laugh at such fears. They assure the TRIBUNE that wheat, oats and other small grain and root crops never were in a healthier condition than at the present writing. There is no sign of blight or disease of any character to be seen anywhere in this section. The indications all over are that the wheat will yield from thirty-five to forty bushel to the acre. The rains have thus far been a blessing, and a half dozen or more soaking storms between this and harvest time would not lessen the prospects for a good yield in the least.

The nature of our climate is such as to preclude the probability of rust. There are no sudden hot spells of sunshine nor breaths of air following a thunder storm in this region as in many sections. The grain becomes dry before the atmosphere becomes heated. The great advantage of the soil in this country during rainy seasons has already been made conspicuous. It can take care of a very large amount of moisture, leaving the fields in a fit condition for the plow and harrow in every day of sunshine. In case of drought we are equally fortunate, for our soil retains ample dampness against such a contingency, any in either case we are likely to get there in pretty good shape by harvest time.

The commencement exercises of the St. Paul high school, held at the opera house in that city Friday night, was a splendid affair. The graduating class of '82 covered themselves with honor in their various exercises, and displayed an extraordinary amount of common sense in the same.

## A MAMMOTH DISASTER.

FIFTY-FOUR LIVES LOST AT SCIOTI, OHIO.

A Probable Steamboat Accident the Cause—Still Searching For The Dead—The Guiteau Autopsy Wrangle, Etc., Etc.

### The Sciota, Ohio, Disaster.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 5.—The scene at Sciota to-day almost beggars description. The anguish of those looking for lost ones, added to the wails and sobs of those bemoaning the forms of dead loved ones recovered from the water was heartrending. The associated press reporter arrived at the scene at noon, at which time only nine bodies had been recovered. The banks of the river were lined with people, making a crowd of perhaps 2,000. The work of dragging the vicinity for corpses is still going on.

ST. STEPHEN, O., July 5.—The coroner of Jefferson county is on the ground and will commence inquest on the bodies to-morrow. An inspection by a government inspector will take place at Wheeling. The

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this forenoon the prison was a pandemonium with the noises. The warden decided to-day that the men ought not to enter the shops for the day at least. They were fed as usual, and as a rule were quiet. Now and then some one would raise a cry or pound vigorously, but no one would join him. All they seemed to desire was an excuse for making a noise, and would join in song and in cheering the president, or the late warden, or a passing team, with great spirit. But one threatening scratch of written matter was seen, while many notes from the better disposed men, deprecating the demonstration, have been sent to the warden. Thus far only about a dozen of the demonstrators have been placed in the strong room.

### Picnic With Fatal Results.

BAY CITY, Mich., July 5.—Yesterday afternoon Willie, aged 14, son of Alderman Campbell and Mary Rose, aged 15, daughter of John Rose, ship carpenter, both of this city, were drowned in the Kawkawlin river, a short distance from this city. A number of children were having a picnic, and made a raft by nailing boards across some logs. The raft went to pieces in the middle of the river. Several others had narrow escapes.

### Unrequited Love.

SEYMOUR, Ind., July 5.—About 3 o'clock this afternoon Miss Gabriella, a beautiful and accomplished daughter of B. Wray, who lives about five miles northwest of Medora, this county, procured a large revolver and deliberately shot herself in the breast, inflicting a terrible wound that will certainly prove fatal. Unrequited love is assigned as the cause for the rash act.

### Arkansas to the Front.

WICHITA, Kas., July 5.—The immense wheat crop in the Arkansas valley is completely harvested in the best possible condition.

### Telegraphic Ticks.

Prohibition won in Iowa by 29,107 majority. It is rumored that congress will adjourn on the 17th inst.

The police of Long Island city closed the pool rooms yesterday.

Small-pox is raging fearfully at Couchaley, Indian territory.

The president sent to the house yesterday a veto of the steerage bill.

The Boston, Lowell & Concord railroad men won their fight for wages.

The Union depot at St. Paul is to have \$30,000 worth of improvements.

The amount paid for pensions on account of the late war up to date is \$500,781,930.

A viaduct accident at St. Paul killed one man Charles Bailey, and severely injured another.

Owens, the defaulting bank teller of St. Louis, has been remanded to jail in default of \$20,000.

The national debt statement just issued shows a decrease of the debt during June of \$2,500,696.

Martin McCarthy committed suicide yesterday at Milwaukee by cutting his throat with a razor.

The North Pacific has just received three new passenger sleepers, the Bismarck, Mandan and Moorhead.

Star route witnesses who live west of the Mississippi will get \$2.50 per diem and a fee of seven cents a mile.

Ex-Senator Conkling accomplished his purpose, viz: the president's veto of the Deuster immigration bill.

At Franklin, Texas, Fred Waite and Wyate Banks were convicted of murder and sentenced to death yesterday.

Maj. Robt. M. A. Hawk, the one-legged representative in congress from Illinois, died suddenly last week of apoplexy.

Chicago capitalists will build an elegant music hall and art museum on the corner of Michigan avenue and Monroe street.

Annie Louise Cary was married in Portland, Me., last Thursday night, to Mr. M. Raymond, a retired New York banker.

The jury in the case of Lie, late president of the First National bank of Buffalo, and indicted for embezzling \$200,000, disagreed.

In an attempt to celebrate the hanging of Guiteau at Allegon, Mich., a quantity of gunpowder was exploded and a couple of men killed.

Chas. Kral, who outraged Mrs. Swan, near Casselton, D. T., on the 29th ult., has been caught, and probably has joined Guiteau by this time.

At Brennan, Texas, C. W. Johnson was shot dead by Clara Christian, aged 18, because Johnson had circulated a scandal about her.

Arthur W. Ashley, painter, was arrested yesterday at Selma, Ark., for killing J. J. Lyons, county judge, and editor of a paper at Gilmer, Texas.

A runaway team of horses in Davenport, last Friday overturned themselves and buggy upon the sidewalk, falling upon two young ladies, one of whom was killed.

Congress is recommended to pass a bill appropriating \$25,000 to bring to the United States the remains of Lieut. DeLong and party, now lying in a frozen state near the North pole.

The town of Oak Creek, Wis., is greatly excited over the ravishment of a 7-year-old girl by one Ludwig Seivin. The people are after him, and if caught his body will adorn a tree.

Lamaze, D. T., had a destructive fire Thursday, in which two men were burned to death, and many others dangerously injured. The Union hotel and several other business houses were destroyed. Those who escaped from the hotel saved scarcely enough to cover them.

## THE NEWS.

ALL THAT TRANSPRIRED OF INTEREST YESTERDAY.

The Escape of Several Prisoners From St. Paul Jail—Policeman Shot at Fargo—Spirited Congressmen—Etc., Etc.

### Garfield Monument Association.

CLEVELAND, July 6.—The incorporators of the Garfield National Monument association held a meeting here to-day with ex-President Hayes as chairman. The following board of trustees were elected for one year: R. B. Hayes, Amos Townsend, Joseph Berkner, H. B. Payne, Selah Chamberlain. For two years: Gov. Charles Foster, James G. Blaine, Benjamin Doane, L. P. Hardy, J. H. Rhodes. For three years: Gov. A. B. Cornell, J. H. Wade, John Hoy, Enoch I. Carson, Don P. Ellis. About \$20,000 have been contributed to the fund in all. Afterwards the trustees held a meeting and elected the following officers: President, Charles Foster; Vice Presidents, R. B. Hayes, and A. B. Cornell; Secretary, J. H. Rhodes, Treasurer of the National Bank of Commerce, Cleveland.

### St. Paul Jail Delivery.

ST. PAUL, July 6.—Early this morning six prisoners escaped from the Ramsey county jail, viz: A. Miller, Ed Heath, John Lavelle, John Schmicker, J. Hamilton and M. Gaher. Miller's offense was aiding prisoners to escape; Huth's embezzlement; Hamilton's, safe blowing; Gaher's, burglary; Schmicker's, forgery; and Lavelle's forgery. The sheriff has offered a reward of \$25 each for the capture of the prisoners. Miller called the night watchman into the corridor to light the gas, when he gagged and bound him the prisoners taking his keys and walking out. There is no trace of the escaped prisoners.

## The Bismarck Tribune.

Burleigh county produces excellent strawberries. Wherever strawberries can be grown all kinds of small fruit will thrive. All kinds of fruit will soon be grown on the Missouri slope.

It was unfortunate that the dampness of the weather prevented Fargo from having the races advertised, as there were present horses with good records from several eastern cities.

A CHICAGO dispatch, summarizing the cyclones of this season, includes Dakota in the list of infected regions. This is a mistake. There have been no cyclones or disastrous storms in Dakota this season. This is not a storm region.

MR. HERMAN TROTT entered upon his duties as land commissioner of the North Pacific in the place of Col. Newport, resigned, Saturday. Mr. Trott is so well and favorably known in this section that he needs no introduction or word of praise from the TRIBUNE. He is liberal and energetic, and will accelerate the boom on the North Pacific materially.

AT the instigation of President Villard, of the North Pacific, Lieut. Com. Henry H. Gorringe, of the United States navy, is now en route to the table lands of the Yellowstone and Musselshell to examine into the feasibility of irrigation. Having had much experience in matters of that sort, his opinions of the Yellowstone country will be looked forward to with interest.

THE trial of the Malley boys for the murder of Jennie Cramer at New Haven, is drawing to a close, and like all such trials will turn out a farce as for the meeting out of justice is concerned. Although the evidence is circumstantial still there is no doubt in the minds of nine-tenths of the people who have heard the evidence that the Malley boys are guilty of not only accomplishing the ruin of the girl, but are wholly responsible for her untimely death. It is about time that Minnesota and Dakota justice was extended east.

THE Pioneer Press speaks of a fine box of strawberries being on exhibition at the general ticket office of the North Pacific. The item further states that the berries are from the farm of "Col. Lounsberry, near Bismarck." This is a mistake. The fruit was raised by Oscar Ward, and the box sent to St. Paul by the TRIBUNE was so labeled. In this connection it behoves the agricultural editor of this paper to say that Col. Lounsberry has not yet turned his attention to fruit, but was seen yesterday disposing of several bushels of green peas from his farm, which already is famous for its rye.

THE St. Paul Globe says: "Dorsey, the indicted, but by no means convicted, star route swindler, has at least the courage of his convictions. He not only believes that he will not only be convicted, but feels so confident of his ability to clear himself that he has retained "eminent" counsel to institute proceedings against all newspapers that have published libels on his character. He feels confident that his feelings have been lacerated to the extent of one million dollars. We feel confident, however, that he will have to "expedite" the newspaper business before he will be able to realize to that extent from the knights of the quill."

THE Minneapolis Tribune of the 27th says: "According to the Bismarck TRIBUNE, a field of 250 acres of wheat on ex-President Hayes' farm, near Bismarck, averages thirty inches in height. Mr. Hayes, when in Minneapolis four years ago, expressed his conviction that the Missouri valley in Dakota embraced the best wheat lands in the country, and the present condition of the crop on his own farm is convincing evidence that he wasn't so far out of the way." This wheat now averages three feet, and the wheat throughout the Missouri valley averages over thirty inches. The prospects were never brighter for a bounteous yield of No. 1 hard that will weigh over sixty pounds to the bushel.

ANOTHER abortive attempt was made Saturday in the United States senate to do something for the people of Dakota. Mr. Saunders, of the committee on territories, reported a bill for the creation of a new territory north of the 46th parallel, to be called Pembina. This bill will probably go to the "damnation pow-wows," as it is not what the people of North Dakota want. It is but reasonable to suppose that people

who have the pluck and energy to come west and turn the prairie into one vast wheat field, and make for this region an enviable reputation all over the world, have at least sense enough to know what would best please them for a name. North Dakota, pure and unadulterated is the only name that will suit.

THE Fargo Argus recently had a word to say about the real estate firm of McKenzie & Willcox, this city. Complimentary notices of people in Bismarck being so rarely published by that sheet, the TRIBUNE cannot help but reproduce the item, as follows: "Advices from Bismarck confirm the rumor that Barney Willcox and Alex McKenzie have formed a coalition in the real estate and land business. When the rumor reached Fargo of the recent sales by the old firm of that large tract of North Pacific land to the colony from Iowa, it was generally whispered that a new deal in the firm was being formed. With the present arrangement, the genial Barney and the popular Alex, there seems no doubt but a long felt want is supplied. Both are men of experience and sagacity, and of known probity, with a thorough knowledge of their business, and holding as they do unlimited facilities, good reports may be expected. It is always pleasant to chronicle events that promise as much real good to the country as the coalition of these two gentlemen. Parties dealing with them may rest assured of fair and courteous treatment.

WHILE it is admitted by stock growers on our plains that cattle never wintered better, or were in better condition at this season of the year, they are still haunted by fears for the coming winter. These fears are caused by the very condition of things that has caused their stock to do so well during the past spring and present summer. They argue that the protracted wet weather has caused the grass to grow so rank and thick that it may not ripen on the ground before it is frost killed, and in such an event stock could not live on our northern plains during the coming winter. This fear, however, is not based on reasonable grounds. The grasses on the prairies east of the Rocky Mountains begin to ripen in August, and as there is no probability of a frost before the latter part of September, the ghost of dead grass ought not to disturb their dreams.

SOME of the anti-prohibitionists who believe in special providence, will no doubt attribute the recent destructive cyclones and hurricanes, which have swept Iowa, and those which have swept Kansas during the past four years, to the adoption of the prohibitory liquor law. Kansas has been smashed up by cyclones ever since its liquor law went into effect. To prove that these storms are the result of special providence as a punishment for the adoption of the law that is so obnoxious to the convivial, they cite that Grinnell, a town that is noted for its temperance proclivities, where the tenure of ownership to a man's homestead depends upon his total abstinence from the sale, or even use of liquors, was the greatest sufferer by the late cyclone. The convivial cranks have the temperance cranks on the hip in this argument.

THE three men who composed the death watch over Guiteau were George E. Winters, Thomas Johnston and James Woodward. The first named have had but little trouble with Guiteau, by humorizing his eccentricities and paying no attention to his whining complaints. Guiteau claims to have converted Winters and expects him to join Rev. Hick's church. Johnson has had but little patience with the assassin. Thursday night when Guiteau was restless Johnson called out to him, "Oh why don't you brace up and be a man so that we won't have to take you by the collar and the heels when we take you to the swing-off. Do you know you're going straight to hell, and soon all the little devils will be finding the warmest place where they put Wilkes Booth. Stop your d—whining."

To show what a little squirrel can do, the Helena Herald of the 24th ult. says: "This morning a party of three—a gentleman and two ladies—were seated at the breakfast table in a dwelling on Rodney street. A cat chased a squirrel into the room and under the table. One of the ladies said, 'I'll faint!' But she didn't; she jumped on to the table and spoiled a pair of exquisitely small balmorals in a dish of hot porridge. The other lady also leaped on the table, upset the coffee pot, and a pair of once white satin slippers is now the color of a howling red man. The gentleman says he enjoyed the fun immensely and helped the cat to keep the squirrel under the table."

A CENSUS bulletin just issued shows that the number of farms in the United States has increased from 2,660,000 in 1870 to 4,000,000 in 1880, or at the rate of 51 per cent. Compared with the increase of population, which was about 30 per cent. during the same period, agricultural development of the past ten years proves to have been rapid and extensive. The most striking increase in the number of farms has taken place in the territories, the rate of increase ranging from 70 per cent. in Montana to upwards of 900 per cent. in Dakota. And this rate of multiplication has been much greater during the past two years in Dakota than during any year of the decade mentioned.

On Monday afternoon, says the Billings Herald, amid the whisperings of the ladies who gathered at the Clark House, there was heard the exclamation, "Where's Douglass?" and in a few minutes thereafter the announcement was made, "It's a boy!" And so it was; and a lusty 9½ pound youngster at that who had just opened his eyes to the world in one of the upper rooms of the house and who is the first child born in Billings. As soon as the good news had been

communicated to the happy father (Mr. D. S. Douglass) he suggested that Josh Billings Douglass should be the name of the little stranger, and "Josh" it is.

HERE is Guiteau's poem, "Simplicity." When he had finished reading his prayer he surveyed the crowd and said, still with a firm voice: "I am now going to read some verses which are intended to indicate my feelings at this moment of leaving this world. If set to music they may be rendered very effective. The idea is that of a child babbling to his mother and his father. I wrote it this morning, about ten o'clock. He then commenced to chant these verses in a sad, doleful style:

"I am going to the Lordy,  
I am so glad I am going to the Lordy,  
I am so glad I am going to the Lordy,  
Glory Hallelujah; Glory Hallelujah;  
I am going to the Lordy."

Here his feelings overcame him, and he leaned his head upon the shoulder of Dr. Hicks and sobbed pitifully.

"I wonder what I will do when I get to the Lordy?

I guess I will weep no more when I get to the Lordy.

Glory hallelujah!"

Here there was another interruption caused by sobs and emotions he was unable to repress. He wept bitterly, and then with quivering lips and mournful tones he went on to finish his dirge.

"I am going to the Lordy,

I love the Lordy with all my soul,

Glory hallelujah! and that is the reason I am going to the Lordy.

Glory hallelujah! Glory hallelujah! I am going to the Lordy.

Here Guiteau's voice failed. He bowed his head and broke into sobs, but he rallied a little and went on with his chant.

"I saved my party, Oh, my Lord, Glory hallelujah."

But they have murdered me for it, and that is the reason I am going to the Lordy.

Glory hallelujah, Glory hallelujah.

I wonder what I will do when I get to the Lordy?

I expect to see most splendid things beyond all earthly conception when I am with the Lordy.

Glory hallelujah.

Raising his voice to the highest pitch that he could command, he shouted: "Glory hallelujah. I am with the Lord."

This closed the chant and then Rev. Mr. Hicks gave Guiteau his final benediction and farewell. "God the Father be with you and be with thee and give the peace forever."

A BRACE of horse thieves and a Chinaman effected their deliverance from the jail at Helena on the night of the 21st. The whites stole a couple of horses and struck for the wilderness. A darky who is an inmate of the cage in that bastile gloried in the escape of the inmates, but when he learned that a moon-eyed John got away also, he became disconsolate and remarked: "I hab had de devil's own luck to let a Chinaman get ahead ob me. I wish I had known my pals were gwain to braise the air of freedom, an' I'll be Charles J. Guiteaued if I wouldn't hab been emancipated too."

HELENA, the capital city of Montana, which has been in a dormant state for the past dozen years, is now looking up sufficiently to again enjoy an occasional shooting matinee. On the evening of the 23d ult., John Hugle was shot down on the street in front of the Cosmopolitan hotel in that camp by Theo. Shad. Hugle was the traveling salesman for Greenhood, Bhow & Co., and Shad was the book keeper for the same firm. The origin of the feud dates back two years when Shad refused Hugle the use of his buffalo overcoat. The wounded man, it is thought may recover.

It is said by the Yankton Press that Brave Bear begins to feel that the time of his execution draws nigh. He has heretofore thought that his case would be considered by the president and that he would be respite. He is sentenced to be hanged on Thursday, the 20th of July next, and although strong efforts are being made to have his sentence changed to imprisonment for life, the general feeling at Yankton is that he will die.

THE Pierre Journal man eats Wm. H. Saffy and grows enthusiastic over it. Hear him: "W. H. Vanderbilt said while here: 'My candid opinion is that Pierre has the finest location of any town in the territory of Dakota, and that it must be the leading city of the new northwest.' You can bet you bottom dollar he would not have made that remark if he did not believe it."

THE delegate question, which had a little boom a couple of weeks ago, seems to be taking a snooze—probably awaiting the arrival of Mr. Pettigrew in the ring. It is very probable that upon the adjournment of congress he will begin stirring up the animals with a long pole.

CHARLES MIX COUNTY has a new paper called the Chronicle. It is printed at Wheeler by a stock company. Typographically it is a credit to the profession. It is also ably edited, as it copies from the TRIBUNE with due credit.

In the Wood River mineral region tramps are sold at auction and then put to work—just like mules. One was recently sold at Hailey, Idaho, for one dollar and put to work on a railroad. Why is not this the best way to utilize tramps?

A YOUNG woman called at a job printing office in Yankton, the other day and called for a railroad ticket to Sioux Falls. She said she thought she could have one printed cheaper than they were sold at the railroad depot.

The Benton River Press of the 21st inst. has advices from Maiden to the effect that that place is awfully dull at present. There are fourteen business houses in the town, and another, parties from St. Paul, have just arrived with \$15,000 to 20,000 worth of goods. The fact is, the town is ahead of the mines, although our informant stated that in his opinion there were undoubtedly a number of good leads in the camp. We do not wish to run down Maiden, but capital, not labor, is what is needed there most at present.

## THE FOURTH'S FURE.

HOW THE DAY WAS CELEBRATED IN THE METROPOLIS.

Successful and Exciting Races—Basket Picnics, Church Festivals, Display of Fire Works, and a General Good Time.

### The Races.

Notwithstanding there were no efforts made to celebrate the Fourth in Bismarck, the streets assumed a gala day air early in the forenoon that was noticeable to the most indifferent observer. This holiday air was largely created by the flags streaming against the breeze, the popping of fire crackers and the arrival of the young folks from the country, "all fixed up in their store clothes" and punishing peanuts by the peck. The banks and government offices were closed, and even a goodly number of the inhabitants of the city, who fix up only on Sundays, were out in their best bib and tucker, sporting large red button-hole bouquets and indulging in cigars, some even were sufficiently radical to become boozed to a limited extent in memory of the grit of our forefathers, who made us a free and independent people. In point of weather, the day was everything that could have been desired. A breeze, refreshing and gentle, blew from the south all day, rendering out door recreation a solid comfort. The principal event of the day was

### THE RACES

at the driving park, half a mile east of the city. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the roads leading to the track were lined with vehicles of every character, and the pedestrians were also traveling to that center in large numbers. By 3 o'clock, when the first race was called up, the spectators present were estimated at no less than 1,000, among whom were many ladies and gentlemen of our best class of society. The trotting contest, best three in five, mile heats, was first called. The judges were R. B. Mason, Wm. Falconer and John Little. Three horses entered, b. g. Lehigh, by L. N. Griffin; b. m. Gipsy Girl, by A. Logan; c. m. Dusky Maid, by S. B. Lawrence.

FIRST HEAT.

Lehigh had the pole, Gipsy Girl the centre, and Dusky Maid the outside. The Maid left her feet a hundred yards from the wire and Lehigh went to the front. Gipsy Girl went into the air on the back stretch when the gap between her and the Maid was closed, and before the Girl got down to business again the Maid opened daylight between them, but losing her grip before reaching the home stretch on the first half mile, the Girl gathered her in and showed her heels to the pacer to the finish. Lehigh had the race all his way; a regular walk over pic-nic. Time 2:50.

THE SECOND HEAT

resulted as the first, only that the Maid refused to work and was run the greater portion of the mile, but yet failed to get a position where she could get even a second place in the outcome. She was ruled out of the race for running. Time, 2:54½.

THE THIRD HEAT

was contested between Lehigh and Gipsy Girl. The Girl, owing to the old horse changing his gait, cut in and took the lead on the turn into the back stretch, but as soon as the gelding settled down to his speed he outfooted the Girl and came in winner of the last heat and the race in 2:55.

Gipsy Girl did very creditable work for a raw one that has had her discipline before a buggy or a baker's wagon on the streets of Bismarck. She comes from a trotting family, and with proper training will some day make the best of the high steppers in this region plenty of trouble.

THE RUNNING RACE

was a very interesting affair. There were three entries. L. N. Griffin entered Dr. Bentley's Lexington colt, Bay Dick; Mr. Pickett, of Tower City, Orphan Girl; and John Ostland, Jumper. Jumper was given the pole, Bay Dick the center and Orphan Girl the outside. This race, which was half mile heats, best two in three, was fought between the trotting heats. The rider for the Girl did not mount, and Rabbit, Dr. Hollebaek's colored porter, was substituted. This honor made Rabbit feel his oats, and after the time for the start had elapsed some minutes, he deliberately rode nearly around the track and walked his animal back. It became evident at once to the judges that the darky intended to put on airs and delay the send-off, merely to

show the crowd that he was a big Injin in the amusements, but he miscalculated the stuff of which the judges were made. They wouldn't have any funny work, and accordingly sent the horses away when the darky was getting his horse down on the upper side of the wire, preparatory to returning for another start. Of course she trailed in, Dick winning the heat. It is thought she would have won the first heat with an even send-off, and many were willing to wager that she would take the next heat and the race. They did not stop to consider that blood is what wins in heat running races. The Girl is evidently a cold blooded animal, as she did not perform as well in the second heat as in the first. Her heart was broken, and it was plain that she was done up before she ran 200 yards, while the thoroughbred colt was only getting warmed up, and ran faster on the home stretch than he did at the beginning. There are none of the duffer elements in the colt. He won the second heat and the race by over 200 feet and could have increased the distance very easily. The mare beat the pony in the second heat by a head and took the second money.

On the whole, the sport at the track was most enjoyable. The races were on the square and everybody seemed satisfied with their afternoon's entertainment on the turf.

### THE FESTIVAL

at the M. E. church last evening was a pleasant and profitable affair. Entertainments where the ladies predominate are always pleasant and profitable. The attendance was large during the entire evening. Strawberries and cream were the attractions.

### THE DANCE

at the Merchants was the grand attraction for the young and fiddly who delight in worldly amusements, and judging by the size and excellent character of the company, we guess those who enjoy such entertainments are vastly in the majority. The spacious dining room was packed with as merry, smiling, whirling and handsome a crowd of dancers as could be found anywhere.

### PICNICS.

A company of about thirty of our citizens, both young and old, went to Apple creek to spend the day in romping on the ambrosial banks of that stream. They went down by the morning passenger train and returned by last evening's train, after several hours of fun in the country. The mosquitoes were on their good behavior, and did not in any wise interfere with the pleasure of the party.

A most pleasant picnic party was held on Edward Sloan's farm eight miles north of Bismarck. Those in attendance went with well filled baskets and Mr. Sloan had made arrangements for an abundant supply of ice cold lemonade and ice cream, free for everybody. A good shelter had been provided for the table—sufficiently large for the entire company, which numbered about forty. Two of our pastors, Rev. J. M. Bull, Rev. J. R. Deckard and wife were present, also Mr. Foster and Family, T. C. McDonald and wife, Ed Gilboy and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. Elder, Mr. and Mrs. Cram, Miss McDonald, Miss Chriswell, Mrs. Veeder and children, Mr. Hatch, attorney, and Father and Mother Hatch, who are living on Mr. Sloan's farm and recently came from the state of Pennsylvania.

There were many others whom we would like to mention that enjoyed the occasion, but time and space will not permit. Rev. Stevens was unavoidably detained from joining the pleasant company. There was nothing to mar the happiness of any one and all seemed to have enjoyed themselves.

Mr. Sloan has certainly one of the very best farms in the county, which the growing crops signify.

### THE OPERA HOUSE.

The opera house enjoyed a boom as well as other places of amusement. Last night was the first appearance of Miss Carlotta Pearl, the operatic star, and Miss Eva Ross, serio comic artist. Both of these ladies made a good hit. Miss Pearl is acknowledged by all the old timers who have listened to every vocalist that has appeared at the opera house since its erection,

# PRICES OF LOTS IN THE NEW TOWN OF STEELE,

County, Seat Kidder County.

## Prices Good for a Short Time Only.

This new town was laid out in August last, and already over 400 lots have been sold. The reason of this is that Steele is the most important point between Jamestown and Bismarck, it being about half way between the two points, and the center of one of the best farming sections in North Dakota. It was at Steele that the largest yield of No. 1 hard wheat ever raised was harvested. Building contracts already let for the season of 1882 point to the new town a boom unprecedented in the growth of any other town along the line of the North Pacific. The following prices of lots are good only for a short time.

### \$15 LOTS.

Block 7, Lots 22 and 23.  
" 21, " 20 to 22 inclusive.  
" 22, " 22.

### \$20 LOTS.

Block 1, Lots 2 to 8 inclusive.  
" 1, " 17, and 18 to 23 inclusive.  
" 4, " 22 and 23.  
" 5, " 15 to 23 inclusive.  
" 6, " 2 to 8 inclusive.  
" 7, " 1 and 24.  
" 8, " 8, 4.  
" 9, " 20 to 23 inclusive.  
" 15, " 15 to 17 inclusive.  
" 21, " 19 and 23, and 15 to 17 inclusive.  
" 22, " 23.  
" 23, " 17 to 21 inclusive.  
" 28, " 5, 6, 12, and 14 to 21 inclusive.

### \$25 LOTS.

Block 1, Lots 1, and 24.  
" 2, " 2 to 8 inclusive, and 19 to 23 inclusive.

Block 3, Lots 2 to 7 inclusive, and 19 to 23 inclusive.

Block 4, Lots 2 to 4 inclusive, and 24.

" 5, " 14 and 24.  
" 6, " 1.  
" 9, " 3, 4, 19 and 24.  
" 10, " 21 to 23 inclusive.  
" 14, " 21 to 23 inclusive.  
" 15, " 18.  
" 20, " 20 to 22 inclusive.  
" 21, " 15 to 17 inclusive, and 24.  
" 22, " 3, and 24.  
" 23, " 22.  
" 25, " 5 to 11 inclusive, and 14 to 19 inclusive.

Block 27, Lots 5 to 11 inclusive, and 14 to 20 inclusive.

Block 28, Lots 13 and 22.

### \$35 LOTS.

Block 2, Lots 1, 11, 16 and 24.  
" 3, " 1, 9, and 24.  
" 4, " 1.  
" 5, " 13.  
" 6, " 11 to 17 inclusive.

" 7, " 5.  
" 10, " 20 and 24.  
" 14, " 20 and 24.  
" 19, " 22.  
" 20, " 15, 16, 19 and 23.  
" 21, " 6 to 11 inclusive and 14 and 18.  
" 22, " 2.  
" 23, " 23.  
" 26, " 4, 12, 13 and 20.  
" 27, " 3, 4, 12, 13 and 21.  
" 28, " 23.

### \$40 LOTS.

Block 2, Lots 12 and 15.  
" 3, " 10.  
" 10, " 3, 4 and 19.  
" 11, " 21 and 22.  
" 14, " 19.  
" 15, " 20 to 23 inclusive.

" 16, " 14 to 17 inclusive and 21 and 22.  
" 17, " 15 and 16.  
" 19, " 23.  
" 20, " 14, 17 and 24.  
" 21, " 3, 12 and 13.  
" 22, " 1.  
" 23, " 24.  
" 25, " 4.  
" 26, " 3 and 21.  
" 27, " 2 and 22.  
" 28, " 24.

### \$50 LOTS.

Block 2, Lot 14.  
" 3, " 11 and 14.  
" 8, " 9, 10 and 18.

" 11, " 20 and 23.  
" 13, " 21 to 23 inclusive.  
" 15, " 24.  
" 16, " 18, 19, 20 and 23.  
" 17, " 14 and 17.  
" 19, " 24.  
" 21, " 4.  
" 23, " 2, 3 and 6 to 9, 11 and 12.  
" 25, " 3, 14 to 21 inclusive.  
" 26, " 2 and 22.  
" 27, " 1 and 23.

### \$55 LOTS.

Block 2, Lot 13.  
" 3, " 12.  
" 8, " 8.  
" 9, " 13 to 16 inclusive.  
" 11, " 3, and 19.  
" 13, " 20.  
" 15, " 2 to 8 inclusive.  
" 16, " 19 and 24.  
" 17, " 13 and 18.  
" 18, " 16.  
" 21, " 3.  
" 26, " 1 and 23.  
" 27, " 24.

### \$60 LOTS.

Block 8, Lot 7.  
" 9, " 12 and 17.  
" 11, " 2.  
" 13, " 19.  
" 15, " 1 and 9.  
" 17, " 20.  
" 18, " 17.  
" 21, " 2.

### \$65 LOTS.

Block 9, Lots 11 and 18.  
" 15, " 10.  
" 17, " 19.  
" 20, " 6 to 11 inclusive.  
" 21, " 1.  
" 26, " 24.

### \$70 LOTS.

Block 9, Lot 10.  
" 15, " 11.  
" 20, " 5 and 12.

### \$75 LOTS.

Block 9, Lot 9.  
" 14, " 8 to 14 inclusive.  
" 15, " 12.  
" 16, " 2 to 10 inclusive.  
" 20, " 4.

### \$80 LOTS.

Block 9, Lot 8.  
" 17, " 10 and 11.  
" 14, " 7.  
" 16, " 1 and 11.  
" 18, " 5 and 8.  
" 19, " 7 to 10 inclusive.  
" 20, " 3.

### \$90 LOTS.

Block 16, " 12.  
" 19, " 2 and 11.  
" 20, " 2.

### \$100 LOTS.

Block 11, Lot 18.  
" 18, " 12.  
" 19, " 12.  
" 20, " 1.  
" 14 to 15.

The above lots are in the market at this date, but are being sold rapidly. Send for plats and pick out the lots you want immediately if you want to "catch on" to the spring boom. Address

STEELE & JEWELL,

Bismarck, D. T.

May 1, 1882.

## WOODS' CORD BINDERS

—AND—

## MOWERS.

For sale by S. B. Lawrence. All machines warranted to work well. Will sell for as little money as any first-class machine. A general stock of repairs on hand. Farmers instructed so that they can operate the machines without difficulty.

Office at residence.

Cor. Fifth and C St. 6-9-2m

## PILES ANAKESIS

DR. S. SILSBEE'S EXTERNAL PILE REMEDY  
Gives Instant Relief, and is an Infallible  
CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PILES.  
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price, \$1.00  
per box, *prepaid*, by mail. Samples sent  
free to Physicians and all sufferers by  
Neustaedter & Co., Box 3916, New York  
City. Sole manufacturers of ANAKESIS  
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## FURNITURE

Mattresses, Ticks and Pillows, Picture Frames, Mouldings, Mirrors, Glass, Brackets, Curtains, Poles, and Cornices. Special bargains in

### SEWING MACHINES.

J. C. CADY,  
Third St., BISMARCK, D. T.

## INSURANCE FIRE AND MARINE

In the Following Companies:

Springfield - \$1,361,948 00  
Western, Toronto - 1,150,542 00  
Firemen's Fund - 811,673 00  
Star of New York - 608,803 00  
St. Paul Fire and Marine 558,483 00  
American Central - 550,296 00

\$5,042,045 00

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Buy at dealers' prices. We will sell you any article for family or personal use, in any quantity, at wholesale price. No matter what you want, send for our Catalogue, free—contains over 1,900 illustrations. We carry in stock the largest variety of goods in the U. S.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO

227 & 229 Wabash Ave.,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

## 45th

Popular Monthly Drawing of the

## COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

In the City of Louisville, on

Friday, June 30, 1882.

These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31st

ordered the following decisions:

1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.

2d—Its drawings are not fraudulent.

The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

### JUNE DRAWING.

1 Prize ..... \$30,000 100 Prizes \$100 ea \$10,000  
1 Prize ..... 10,000 250 Prizes 50 ea 4,000  
1 Prize ..... 5,000 400 Prizes 20 ea 12,000  
10 Prizes \$1,000 ea 10,000 1,000 Prizes 10 ea 10,000  
20 Prizes 500 ea 10,000

Whole Tickets, \$2. Half Tickets, \$1.

25 Tickets \$50 35 Tickets \$100.

Kemitt Money on Bank Draft in Letter, or send

by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POSTOFFICE ORDER. Orders of

\$5 and upwards, by Express, can be sent at our expense.

Address all orders to R. M. Boardman, Courier News Building, Louisville, Ky., or R. M. Boardman, 209 Broadway, New York.

## YOU CAN TRAVEL 4000 MILES

THROUGH  
ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MINNESOTA and DAKOTA.

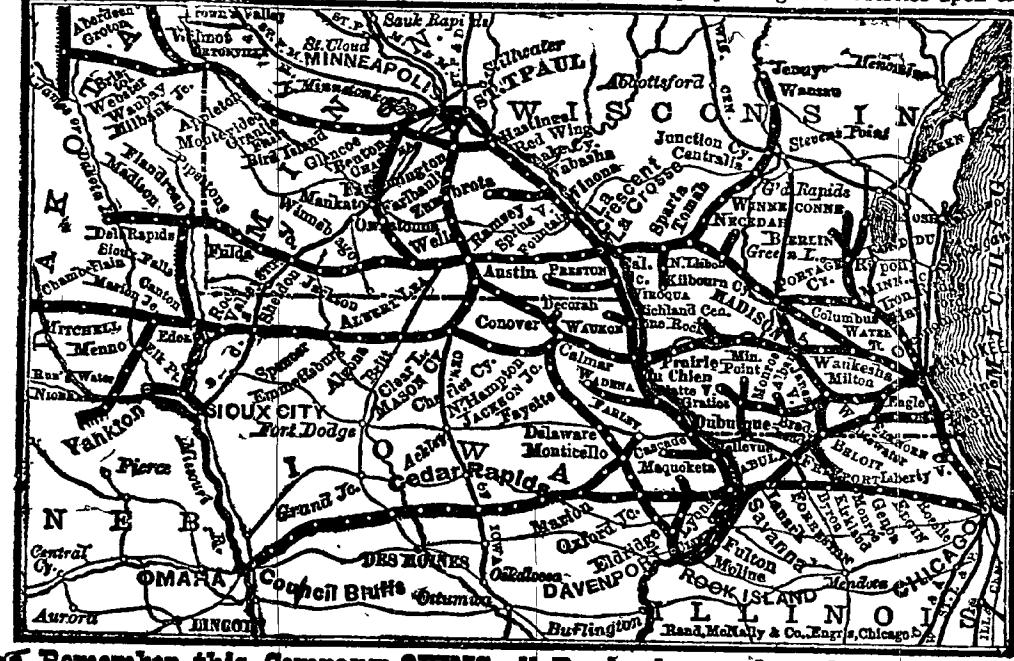
OVER THE ROADS OF THE

## CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL R'Y CO.,

Without doubling on your tracks. This magnificent system reaches almost every important TOWN, CITY and SUMMER RESORT in the GREAT NORTHWEST. It includes the only Through Paul and Minneapolis, and forms with its connections the picturesque

## MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE.

Between St. Louis and Northern Minneapolis. It also includes Through Routes between ALL the Terminal Points shown upon this Map, with ample passenger train service upon each.



Remember, this Company OWNS all Roads shown above in heavy lines.

Reference to the Official Railway Guides or the Time Tables published by the Company, will show that the C. M. & St. P. can take you in its Splendid Passenger Trains, at Express Speed, over its own Superb Tracks, FROM almost anywhere TO almost anywhere in the Five Great States named above.

### IT'S ROAD-BED, SUPERSTRUCTURE and EQUIPMENTS COMBINE ALL MODERN

IMPROVEMENTS, AND ARE PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

It runs its own MAGNIFICENT SLEEPERS upon all Through Trains, and its own PARLOR

CARS—the finest in the world.

Its RAIL, ROAD HOTELS and DINING HALLS are noted for their superior excellence.

While it connects the prominent Business Centres of the Northwest, it has upon its lines more Health and Pleasure Resorts and greater Scenic Attractions than any other system of roads upon the continent. Its Magnificent New Union Depot, on Madison, Canal and Adams Streets, Chicago, is the most elegant and commodious Passenger Station in the United States.

It is conceded by the Traveling Public, to be in all things, THE LEADING LINE.

R. S. MERRILL, W. G. VAN HORNE, A. V. H. CARPENTER, J. H. PAGE, Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Superint. Gen'l Pass and Ticket Agt. Ass't Gen'l Pass.

A. P. AYOTT, Deputy Marshal. A. P. AYOTT, Deputy Marshal. A. P. AYOTT, Deputy Marshal.

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# The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

## THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or \$1 per month.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One month, postage paid.....	\$ 1.00
Three months, postage paid.....	3.00
Six months, postage paid.....	5.00
One year, ".....	10.00

## THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for \$2.50.

## GOVERNMENT LANDS.

ALTHOUGH much has been written about the public land laws, still there is a large proportion of people who know very little of the requirements. It is said that anyone can go west and get 160 acres of land free from the government. This to a certain extent is true, but there are some very important provisions in the law that must be observed. It is the non-observance of the law that causes "jumping." The provisions of the law are very simple, and the actual settler will find no difficulty in complying with it. All he has to do is to live on and cultivate the tract chosen. If anyone thinks he can come to Dakota, choose a piece of land and get title to it from the government without price, he is mistaken. The land laws were not made for speculators, and hundreds of this class who have entered lands along the line of the North Pacific will find this out sooner or later, for the jumpers are abroad in the land. It is not right that the eastern speculators should withhold from actual settlers a foot of the public domain. Merchants and other citizens should not attempt to hold claims in the country and do business in the city at the same time. The merchant wants the trade of the grain and every 160 held for speculation deprives him of the custom of at least one family. The law encourages jumping and anyone is illegally holding a piece of land he may expect it to be jumped at any time.

For the benefit of several parties who have written the TRIBUNE, asking about the land laws the following is given, which also appears in the Banner City, a paper published in Bismarck which reaches 20,000 readers monthly, and contains valuable information for settlers:

Government lands, it must be understood, are not now, as formerly, placed in the market subject to purchase for cash; but are offered for entry to actual settlers and for continued improvement, under what are known as the "Homestead," "Pre-emption," or "Timber Culture" Acts.

To a foreigner, upon whom proprietary title to real estate confers rank and distinction, it hardly seems credible that by becoming a citizen of the United States, "Uncle Sam" is willing to give him 160 acres, or even 320 acres of land, upon condition only that he shall cultivate it, and enjoy the profits which it yields. Yet this is true; and the immigrant from foreign shores, or the enterprising young man from the Middle or Eastern States can locate on Government land at a trifling expense, and by industry, patience and economy, accumulate a competency and acquire social distinction. Under the

## HOMESTEAD LAW

any citizen of the United States or person who has legally declared intention to become such, over twenty-one years of age, may enter upon 160 acres of public land and after five years' continuous residence on and improvement thereof, will be granted a patent for the land. If the person served not less than ninety days during the war of the rebellion, in either the army or navy, and was honorably discharged, the whole term of such service, not exceeding four years, is deducted from the five years' residence required to secure the patent. The widow of a soldier or sailor, if unmarried, or the minor children of such soldier, may enter a homestead. If the soldier died during his enlistment, the widow or children will be entitled to credit for the full term of the enlistment, as if he had fully served it.

Under this law the settler must file his declaration at the district land office, declaring that the entry is for his sole and exclusive use and benefit, and for actual settlement and cultivation. Occupation and residence must be continuous and in good faith.

The fees and commissions required in Dakota are \$14 upon making the entry, and \$4 at the time the final certificate is issued. Before getting a certificate for a patent the settler must make proof that he

has in good faith lived upon and cultivated the land for the legal period.

## PRE-EMPTION

claims allow any head of a family, or widow, or single person over twenty-one years old, who is a citizen of the United States, or being foreign, has declared intention to become a citizen under the naturalization laws, to exercise the pre-emption privilege once, but not oftener. No person is entitled to the benefits of the law who is the owner of 320 acres of land in any state or territory, or who quits his residence on his own land to reside on the public lands in the same state or territory. The pre-emption privilege allows such persons to enter upon and occupy 160 acres of public land. The person must move to and live upon the land in person, the same as upon a homestead. If the land be surveyed, he must within three months after settlement file at the district land office a declaration of his intention to purchase that quarter section. If the land is not surveyed, this declaration must be filed within three months after the filing of the survey plats at the district land office. A fee of \$2 is required to be paid for filing the declaration. The pre-emptor must, in good faith, continuously live upon his land for six months, after which time he may make proof of his residence and pay for the land. Final proof of his residence and payment for the lands must be made within thirty months after the filing of the declaratory statement. The price paid for the land is \$2.50 per acre, within the limits of railroad grants, and \$1.25 per acre outside of or beyond them. All his rights descend to his legal heirs if he die before completing his purchase. After he has paid for the land he may sell or otherwise dispose of it at pleasure. Actual settlement and improvement is the essential element of this privilege. Temporary absence does not vitiate the claim if the actual residence is in good faith kept upon the land.

## TIMBER CLAIM OR TREE CULTURE.

Any person entitled to make a pre-emption or a homestead entry may secure 160 acres of public land by planting, protecting and keeping in a healthy growing condition theron, for eight years, ten acres of timber. Eighty acres may be secured with five acres of timber, or forty acres with two and a half acres of timber. Lands subject to entry under this act must be composed exclusively of prairie lands, or other lands devoid of timber. The party making the entry is required to break or plow five acres the first year.

The second year to break or plow five acres more, and to cultivate to crop or otherwise the five acres broken the first year. The third year to cultivate to crop or otherwise the five acres broken the second year and to plant in timber, seeds or cuttings the five acres broken the first year. The fourth year to plant in like manner the remaining five acres. In case such trees, seeds or cuttings shall be destroyed by grasshoppers, or by extreme and unusual drouth, for any year or term of years, the time of planting will be extended one year for every year they are so destroyed; but before the person making such entry shall be entitled to such extension, he or she must file with the register and receiver affidavit and proof of such destruction.

At the expiration of eight years final proof may be made; and if the party prove by two credible witnesses that he or she has planted, and for not less than eight years has cultivated and protected, such trees as above stated, that not less than 2,700 were planted on each acre, and that at the time of making such proof there shall then be growing at least 675 living and thrifty trees to each acre, he shall receive a patent for such tract of land. Residence or settlement is not required. Entry may be made at the same time with that of a homestead or pre-emption, and the time may be going on while perfecting time under either. The total fees and commissions to be paid are \$18, of which \$4 are paid on making final proof.

Lands acquired from the government are not liable for satisfaction of any debt contracted prior to the issue of final certificate. Under all these methods of securing public lands the requirements make compliance with the law in absolute good faith requisite to securing final title.

Under these laws a person may secure a pre-emption claim and a tree-culture claim or a homestead and tree-culture claim, at the same time, but a homestead claim and a pre-emption can not be made simultaneously, as both require actual residence.

In all cases the 160 acres of land taken must be in a compact body of four forty-acre subdivisions, not necessarily lying in the same quarter section, or even the

same section, but must join at least one side of each forty-acre tract to the contiguous forty acres. No subdivision of less than forty acres is allowed.

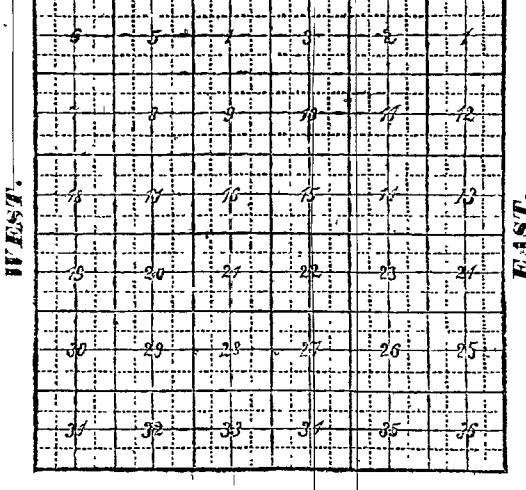
To secure 480 acres of government land a person must first take a pre-emption and timber-culture claim, and after perfecting the pre-emption claim and obtaining a patent, can then enter a homestead claim of 160 acres, but a pre-emption can not follow a homestead claim and a tree-culture claim; as no person who owns 320 acres of land can receive the benefit of the pre-emption act. Actual residence upon and cultivation of a homestead claim is required for five successive years; or if the settler prefers to pay for the land, he may, after six months actual residence and improvement, make the necessary proof, and pay the government for the land at the rate of \$2.50 per acre.

This early payment is called "commuting a homestead entry."

Where a homestead settler dies before the completion of his claim, the widow, or in case of her death, the heirs, may continue settlement or cultivation, and obtain title upon proof at the right time. If the widow proves up the title passes to her; if she dies before proving up, and the heirs make the proof, the title will rest in them.

## UNITED STATES LAND MEASURE.

### NORTH.



### SOUTH.

A township has 36 sections, each a mile square. A section has 640 acres. A quarter section, half a mile square, has 160 acres. An eighth section, half a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide, has 80 acres. A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square, has 40 acres.

The sections are all divided into quarter sections, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a 40 acre lot would read: The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 1, in township 139, north of range 80 west, or as the case may be, and sometimes it will fall short and sometimes over run the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

## EXPLANATION OF DESCRIPTIVE TECHNICALITIES.

It is a matter of frequent occurrence that parties desirous of settling on public lands, apply at the United States land office to make their filing or entry, but are unable to clearly describe the location of the tract upon which they have settled or propose to settle. They cannot give the township, range or section or any data upon which the land officers will be enabled to correctly locate these mistakes, arising from wrong location or description, causing much annoyance to the land office and frequently a loss of time, money and muscle to the settler.

To enable parties to understand and correctly describe the tract of land upon which they desire to locate, we will explain the meaning of the marks on the corner posts as established by government surveys.

Where a township post is a corner common to four townships, it is set in the earth diagonally, and on each surface of the post are marked the numbers of the particular township, and its range, which it faces. These marks are cut into the wood, and to make them more conspicuous to the eye of the explorer, a streak of red chalk is applied. These posts are also notched with six notches on each of the four angles of the squared post, set to the cardinal points.

On township lines these have as many notches on them on two opposite angles thereof as they are miles distant from the township corners, respectively.

Each township has twenty-five interior section corners, each of which will be common to four sections. The posts at the corners of these sections indicate by a number of notches on each of the four corners directed to the cardinal points, the corresponding number of miles that each post stands from the inclines of the township. The four sides of the posts will indicate the number of the section they respectively face.

Half-mile posts have no notches on them, or any other mark than to indicate what the post stands for.

In a few days the North Pacific time card will undergo another change. The train from the east will stop in Bismarck for supper instead of at Mandan, and remain in Mandan until 12 o'clock midnight before going on west. The train from the west will breakfast at Mandan instead of Bismarck as heretofore. The present arrangement is unsatisfactory as passengers from the east arrive in Bismarck at supper time and as the train on account of the large express and mail business done at this point, remains here about half an hour, the pass-

engers have ample time to eat supper, which most of them have done to the disgust of Mandan, the advertised supper station. As there are bound to be occasional delays on the transfer boat, passengers should be allowed to take their meals before venturing on the Big Muddy from either direction. The delay on the west bound train at Mandan four or five hours will cause some complaint but the arrangement will, to say the least, be better than at the present time.

## RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE.

As the rainfall and temperature are the two leading considerations in the mind of nearly every one coming west to settle, too much can not be written upon the subject. The fact of the soil on the Missouri slope being deep, strong and unexcelled for the raising of all kinds of cereals and vegetables is generally conceded, but for some unexplained reason a sufficiency of rainfall in this section is questioned by many who have not had access to or seen published, the official statements of the government signal office, which has been established in Bismarck since 1875. Some people, probably, have gained an erroneous impression of North Dakota, from riding over the sage brush plains traversed by the Union Pacific. They learn to believe, innocently too, that plains are all alike; yet if they will stop to consider, Illinois, not many years ago, was a vast unsettled plain. As soon as its soil and climate became better known, it was called a beautiful prairie. This is the status of the Missouri slope. When, in years gone by, Gen. Hazen and other officers of the army traversed this country, which was then wholly unhabited except by Indians and buffalo, it looked bleak and barren, and the country has not yet fully recovered from the severe and uncomplimentary letters and reports submitted by Gen. Hazen, about this section. Now that the white man has taken possession of the soil and through pluck and honest industry proved to the world the fertility of the soil, no one is more impressed with the beauties of the Missouri slope than the chief of the signal service, General Hazen.

That the rainfall in Burleigh county is sufficient and that the climate is all that could be asked by an ambitious and enterprising farmer, is proved by the records of the signal office at Bismarck.

The state of Minnesota now being comparatively thickly settled and St. Paul being a city of 50,000 people, the whole country recognizes the fact that it is a good state and the ruling condition of the elements is satisfactory. This being the case a comparison of the St. Paul and Bismarck temperature and rainfall records of the month of June for the past eight years will be of interest.

## MEAN TEMPERATURE OF JUNE.

St. Paul.....	1875.....62.1	Bismarck.....1875.....60.1
".....	1876.....64.4	".....1876.....61.9
".....	1877.....61.9	".....1877.....59.2
".....	1878.....64.2	".....1878.....65.9
".....	1879.....66.6	".....1879.....64.8
".....	1880.....67.3	".....1880.....63.8
".....	1881.....66.8	".....1881.....65.5
".....	1882.....65.9	".....1882.....63.4

Average temperature of June in St. Paul for eight years.....	64.9	Average temperature of June in Bismarck for eight years.....	62.9
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## RAINFALL COMPARED.

Inches.	Inches.
St. Paul.....1875.....4.57	Bismarck.....1875.....5.02
".....1876.....2.72	".....1876.....1.24
".....1877.....5.09	".....1877.....4.69
".....1878.....3.00	".....1878.....2.75
".....1879.....1.61	".....1879.....4.97
".....1880.....4.70	".....1880.....2.32
".....1881.....3.71	".....1881.....4.11
".....1882.....2.68	".....1882.....3.88

Average rainfall of June in St. Paul for eight years.....3.51	Average rainfall of June in Bismarck for eight years.....3.61
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Thus it will be seen that the annual rainfall for the month of June, the chief growing period, has been one-tenth of an inch more on the Missouri slope, North Dakota, than in the state of Minnesota, and who will flatly say that Minnesota, which boasts the most extensive flouring mills in the world, has not moisture enough?

As to temperature, there is also very little difference—the average for the month of June in Bismarck for eight years being but two degrees colder than at St. Paul. No one could raise any objection to this feature, as in the month of July a cool day is indeed a luxury. In this region there are no muggy or hot nights—always cool and suggestive of quiet sleep and perfect rest. How immensely pleased the southern granger would be if this were the state of affairs in his country.

As proof of the assertion that the elements are entirely satisfactory in this section the TRIBUNE has but to refer to the growing crops in the vicinity of Bismarck. The condition of grain, its height and rank, deep green appearance, may be partially seen from the car window, and the observer must acknowledge, as everyone does, that he never saw crops look finer. Being above the storm centre

the Missouri valley has but little to fear from hail storms, and evidences of tornadoes or cyclones cannot be found in this region. The country and the climate are all that any reasonable man could ask.

NOTWITHSTANDING the constant harping of slyster congressmen upon the land grant of the North Pacific, the building of the road progresses and the faith of the capitalists in the success of the scheme is unshaken. The syndicate which a year ago took \$10,000,000 worth of the North Pacific railroad bonds notified President Henry Villard Monday that they would avail themselves of the option then given of taking \$20,000,000 more. With such encouragement it is no wonder that the northwest booms.

ALTHOUGH crops in this section were not suffering for moisture yet the warm, drizzling shower of Wednesday night and yesterday will do much good. Just now when wheat, barley and oats are beginning to head what could be more acceptable than this warm shower?

THE Mandan Pioneer arrogates to itself great credit for being the only paper on the line of the North Pacific that published the likeness of Guiteau on the 30th. Considering the fact it is not strange that the assassin faced death bravely.

## Mayhem—Died of His Wounds.

The war on the levee continues. Knock downs are of daily and nightly occurrence in that locality. On Monday Jack Leech committed the crime of mayhem by biting off the nose of an acquaintance with whom he became entangled in a rough and tumble fight. The man never shipped on one of the boats and is now up the river. The victim refuses to prosecute him.

The darky who was struck on the head by one of his own race with a baseball club, during a row at Washington's New Idea saloon, between this city and the landing, early Sunday morning, died Wednesday. The killer has escaped, but it is thought he is at Fargo, and steps are being taken to gather him in. Those who witnessed the fight are unanimous in declaring that the killing was done in self-defense.

## From Mouse River.

Hugh Copeland, a Mouse river settler, arrived in Bismarck yesterday. He left that valley last Sunday. But little rain has fallen there during the present summer, still he reports the crops and grass as far advanced as in this vicinity. To illustrate the growing properties of the soil in the valley of the Mouse he stated that three weeks ago last Tuesday he planted a quantity of onions, peas, sweet corn, and other garden truck, and on the following Sunday everything he put in the ground was up and growing. Settlers are coming in there rapidly, and a great many land hunters are looking the country over.

## Information Wanted.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 30.—EDITOR TRIBUNE: Will you please give me the name and address of the recorder of registered lands of Dakota, or rather of the cattlemen's association, and also some particulars as how to obtain a brand, and very much oblige a subscriber of your valuable paper. Very truly yours, BRONSON RUMSEY.

# The Bismarck Tribune.

## River News. (From daily, 1st.)

The decline in the river continues, and it will reach its lowest ebb before another rise occurs during the coming fall. The snows in the mountains are now all exhausted and the dry or the rain both over for the summer. In a couple of months sand bars will be lifting their backs above the placid bosom of the river where the current now glides on its winding way to the sea. The channel will run in odd and crooked ways, provoking the impudent steamboat man into many experiments.

The *Terry*, which arrived here Thursday evening from the Yellow-stone, left yesterday afternoon for Sioux City, where she will load and run in the stream.

The *Key West* made the run from Bismarck to Sioux City in three days.

The *Cloud* passed the Tobacco Gardens at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She will be here early this morning and make her first Benton trip of the season. It is expected that she will clear on Sunday.

The *Wyoming*, up, pulled out from Benton at 9 a.m. on the 28th inst. and will be here to-morrow or next day.

The *Butte*, up, passed Pop at 7 a.m. on the 28th.

The *Big Horn*, up, passed Buford at 10 a.m. on the 29th.

For information of those who regard the *W. M. Grant*, Capt. Grant Marsh's new boat, we quote the following from the *Independent* of the 24th: "The boat, carrying 100 tons of freight, left the city at 10 p.m. on Wednesday, the 24th, and in the upper part of the river, out on the 25th, wind and tide favoring, stopped at Fort Pierre to discharge freight, and arrived at Pierre at 11 o'clock Sunday night with 3,000 dried buffalo hides, a quantity of robes and furs, and a dozen passengers. She will clear on another Benton trip this evening without fail."

The *Rosebud* arrived from Benton at 11 o'clock Sunday night with 3,000 dried buffalo hides, a quantity of robes and furs, and a dozen passengers. She will clear on another Benton trip this evening without fail.

The *Red Cloud* left last evening on her Benton trip.

The electric light will be in operation on the *Red Cloud* this evening.

The *Josephine*, up, passed the Tobacco Gardens at 2:30 yesterday afternoon.

The *Big Horn*, up, passed Copeland's at 3 p.m. on the 2d.

The *Key West*, down, passed the Coal Banks at 1:30 yesterday afternoon. She will continue her voyage to St. Louis.

The *Wyoming*, down, passed Pop at 2:20 p.m. yesterday.

(From daily, 5th.)

The old creek is still going down rapidly.

The *Helena* arrived from above at 4:30 yesterday afternoon, freighted with a cargo of furs. She will load at once and return to Benton.

The *Rosebud* left last evening with 247 tons of freight for head of navigation. The electric light, the first on the upper Missouri, which was placed on her and lit loose last night, worked like a charm. Small objects in the current could be seen at a great distance, even plainer than the sunlight, it is claimed. By the aid of this illuminator steamboats will be able to run the darkest nights that ever boat in the wilderness along the upper Big Muddy.

The *Wyoming* will be down from above to-day, and will at once clear for St. Louis. She has 310 head of cattle on her lower deck.

The *Butte* cleared from Benton at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

(From daily, 6th.)

The river is still receding at this point, slowly.

The *Helena* left last night after the appearance of the moon. She is loaded for Benton.

The *Wyoming*, down, passed the Tobacco Gardens at 3:30 a.m. yesterday. She will probably be here bright and early this morning.

The *Red Cloud*, up, passed Stevenson at 7:30 p.m. on the 4th.

The *Behan* broke a piston on her recent trip to Pierre, and worked through to that port on one engine.

The *Key West*, down, passed Pop at 2:30 p.m. yesterday. She will go out of the river to run on the Ohio or some of the southern streams.

The *Josephine*, up, passed Buford at 10 p.m. on the 4th.

The *Big Horn*, up, passed the Coal Banks at 8:30 yesterday morning.

The *Far West*, on her way from Sioux City to Bismarck, passed Chamberlain yesterday.

The *Rosebud*, on her way up the river Tuesday evening turned her electric light on Mandan, startling some of the celebrants at that village nearly out of their boots, while others it rendered wild with envy. The former thought the moon had tumbled from its place and was coming straight for them, and the latter regarded the great illumination as a rival pyrotechnic display by Bismarck.

The *Butte*, up, passed Stevenson at 12:25 yesterday afternoon.

The *Behan* passed the Tobacco Gardens at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 4th—just thirty-seven hours and thirty-nine minutes out from this port.

(From daily, 7th.)

The decline in the river at this point is steady and sure. At Buford the fall was four inches yesterday. On the 29th ult. it fell five inches at Benton, stationary on the 30th, receded two inches on the 1st inst. and remained on a stand during the 2d.

The *Butte* returned from Benton Sunday noon. Capt. Andy Johnston reports the river in a bad condition. While on his way down he experienced a heavy rain and hail storm. The hail falling to the depth of four inches, and the rain swelling the river to a height of fifteen inches. This rise receded as fast as it came up, leaving the river very much scattered.

The big *Wyoming*, which is wrestling with the sandbars somewhere in the upper river, has on deck 310 head of cattle and a hold full of robes and furs.

The *Gen. Meade* expects to clear for Benton in a week or so. Capt. J. S. Smith will take her out. From this date to close of navigation the *Meade* will be a valuable craft in the upper Big Muddy. She draws but

twelve inches light, and Capt. Smith claims she will carry 150 tons on two feet. She has been painted and thoroughly renovated, and is now in splendid trim for business.

The *Sherman* pulled out quietly on Saturday for Rocky Point, freighted with 130 tons of government goods for Maginnis and intermediate points and agencies.

*Yankton Press* 2d: "An experiment was made yesterday at Yankton by a careful observer to ascertain the rate of speed attained by the main channel of the river during the present high water. He launched a boat at range line which lies exactly six miles west from Broadway, and came down with the current to the line of Broadway. As the river runs east all the way with very slight variation from a straight course, the distance was practically correct. To avoid error from the effect of wind, a heavy log deep in the water of the main channel was observed, and the boat made to keep with the log. The time was sixty-nine minutes, or about five and one-fifth miles per hour. The strongest current was found to be at the surface. A drift log extending two or three feet under water could not keep up with those of one foot diameter. A sounding line was used, and constantly showed that the water at ten to twenty feet deep was not moving nearly so fast as the uppermost stratum. The depth in the main channel was found to vary from seventeen to twenty-three feet, for about two miles, when the line broke and stopped further observations. The rate of speed amounts to one hundred and twenty-five miles in twenty-four hours. An active oarsman with a good boat can about stem the current and keep even with a place on the bank for a few minutes, hence by rowing down stream we would double his speed and make ten miles per hour as long as his muscle would permit the exertion. A steamer which could ascend the current at the rate of five miles an hour, could come down stream at the rate of fifteen."

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twelve inches light, and Capt. Smith claims she will carry 150 tons on two feet. She has been painted and thoroughly renovated, and is now in splendid trim for business.

*Com. T. C. Power* who was in Bismarck recently is now at Helena, where he was interviewed by a reporter for the *Independent*, on the river business between Bismarck and Benton. The commodore, among other things, advanced several points that have been promulgated by the *Independent* during the present boating season. He said that his own boats had up to the 25th ult. imported 3,300 tons of freight from Bismarck to Benton and points below the river, and exported fully 1,500 tons from Benton and other river points to Bismarck. The freight shipped out of the territory by way of the river, has consisted principally of buffalo robes, buffalo and other hides and cattle, while the wool shipments via the Missouri are just beginning, and promise to be unusually large.

*Mr. Power* says that the boating business has been better this season than at any time during the past two years. He thinks that other boats this season have transported about as much freight as his own line, not estimating the through boats from St. Louis.

The commodore was not very liberal in estimating the business of the other lines of steamers. There is no question in the minds of those in this city who are familiar with the river transportation business, but that the Coulson line of steamers alone have carried more freight up the Big Muddy the present year than the Brock P. line of boats. Mr. Power estimates that 8,000 tons of freight have already been delivered at Benton and other upper river points this season, and believes that before the season is over this amount will be swelled to a grand total of 15,000 tons, or 3,000,000 pounds. All this freight, too, is for private parties, except 5,000,000 pounds of government freight and up to 15,000,000 lbs., so that the total of freights for private parties will, in the opinion of Mr. Power, be greater in 1882 than in 1881, notwithstanding the rapid advance of the railroads. One reason of the boom in river freights this season, Mr. Power considers to be the splendid condition of the river. The spring has been backward, thus creating an even flow of water and making a uniformly good river throughout the season. There is another point that Mr. Power does not refer to, and that is the refusal of some steamboat owners to pool the river business. Had this been done, it is confidently asserted, the amount of freight moved up the Missouri this season would have been much greater than it will be. Many tons of goods that are now being shipped by the Utah & Northern railroad would have been up the river. To the question as to what points created this heavy demand for river freight, Mr. Power explained that it was largely due to the great increase in population in those points immediately tributary to the river. Helena and other places in the territory, have, during the past year, drifted away from the river and were shipping chiefly by rail, owing to the rapid increase in population of points more directly tributary to the river. Mr. Power thinks that the completion of the railroads will benefit rather than injure the boating business. "There are," said he, "numerous points tributary to the river that will never be reached by railroads. Railroads cannot go everywhere, but they will greatly increase the population of the territory, and boating, like all other businesses, will feel the benefit of the railroad boom. Men will continue to follow the boating business after, the same as before railroads came. This is universal experience. Boating on the Mississippi is as good to-day as ever. The boats have all they can do and carry freights at rates that defy railroad competition."

## BONANZA FOR BISMARCK.

Likewise for John F. Betz, the Philadelphia Millionaire.

It will be remembered that a short time ago Mr. John F. Betz, the Philadelphia brewer, accompanied by Col. Crawford, spent a few days in Bismarck, and, after looking at a township of 1,000 acres of land near Bismarck, D. T., with the intention of raising barley, malting it there, and then shipping it to Philadelphia. His brewery here has a capacity of 300,000 barrels annually, and three other establishments in New York with which he is connected, can turn out 300,000 barrels. He expects to raise 500,000 bushels of barley per annum on the Bismarck land, and intends building there a large elevator, extensive farm buildings, etc.

Mr. Betz will spend \$100,000 in the enterprise, besides the purchase money for the land, inside of a year. Betz is worth over five millions. This is by all odds the biggest real estate boom the Missouri slope has ever had, and one of the most extensive on the line of the North Pacific.

## Only a Grim Joke.

It is very evident that the railroad locomotive fireman who reported seeing a dead man with both legs and his head cut off, lying by the side of the track near Apple creek, Tuesday afternoon, had too much Fourth of July in his eye. The engineer and all the trainmen of a freight that pulled out after the reported discovery on Tuesday, examined the locality carefully while running through there, and failed to see either a dead man or a live one in that vicinity.

## Early Vegetables.

Vegetables mature about as early in this section as in a more southern latitude. L. B. Murray had a mess of green peas on the 25th of June, which were grown on his farm five miles northeast of Bismarck. Mr. Hart also sold green peas in this city at that time, and Mr. Tucker, who has a fine garden in town, had new potatoes for dinner on the 2d day of July. Some of these murphies were as large as a hen's egg.

## NEWS COMMENTS.

THE several towns, camps and cities in the Black Hills are to have telephone connections.

**STARKE-THE LEE**, an Indian chief, who formerly owned the townsite of Yankton, and forty of his braves participated in the Fourth of July blowout at our territorial capital.

Two hundred cow boys were camped in Billings on the 1st inst., enroute to the Musselshell round-up, and no one was either scalped or shot during their sojourn there.

A Dickinson correspondent says that Geo. H. Hand, who was in the Hills recently working up a boom for himself, broke his back "right off in the middle" by not assuming the dark horse policy, instead of taking the open field.

BECAUSE the papers in the Yellowstone valley have patent inside, the *Helena Independent* is of the opinion that the editors of that valley must be built after the same plan of the papers, or they couldn't stand the whisky sold in that valley so well.

Mrs. TRIBBETT, mother of the Perham boy friend, has been found insane, says the Grand Forks Herald of the 1st inst., by a commission, and sent to St. Peter. A faint of insanity existed all along, and the shock of her son's crime developed it into a well-defined case.

THE northwestern trotting association has been playing out of luck at this bend of its circuit. The meeting at Fargo was rendered a total

# TELEGRAPHIC

## Guiteau.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The last act in the tragedy of July last was enacted here to-day, when Chas. J. Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, was hanged in the district jail. Guiteau was very restless during the latter part of the night, not sleeping more than twenty minutes at a time. Towards morning he fell into a sound sleep, from sheer exhaustion. He rose a few minutes after 5 and breakfasted heartily at 6:30, when the cook took his breakfast into the cell. Guiteau told him to bring his dinner at 11 o'clock promptly. Dr. Hicks was called into the prison, soon as he rose, and held a conversation on religious subjects with him. At 8 o'clock Dr. Hicks saw the prisoner, when he made a request to have a bath, and asked Hicks to go out and see the scaffold. Guiteau desired him to arrange with the warden to have the trap sprung as soon after 12 o'clock as possible. Guiteau then read his "Simplicity" composed by himself, which he called "SIMPLICITY, OR RELIGIOUS BAILY TALK."

After reading it aloud he attempted to sing, but broke down. Guiteau then talked for some time about his future, and remarked that his heart was tender. "I don't think," he said, "I can go through this great ordeal without weeping. Not because of any great weakness—for principle in me is strong—but because I am nearing the other world. I hold to the idea that God inspired me." Guiteau subsequently asked that in his books all complimentary remarks about Arthur and his administration be eliminated. Then he presented to Hicks the books that have been companions in his lonely hours. He told Hicks that he wanted him to offer the first prayer on the scaffold, saving he (Guiteau) would then read his favorite scriptural passage, 10th chapter of John, and offer prayer on his own account. Then he intended to read his poem on "Simplicity." He desired to have the execution so arranged that just as he uttered the last word the drop should be sprung. At 9:15 a.m. the prisoner came out into the corridor and exercised for fifteen minutes. He walked very briskly. At 10 o'clock Guiteau nervously dressed and bathed. A battery of artillery and twenty mounted men were detailed from the arsenal and acted as extra guard. Also seventy policemen were posted along the roadway outside the jail, where an immense but orderly crowd had gathered. At just 12 o'clock the procession started from the door of the cell to the scaffold in the following order: Warden Crocker and an officer; Dr. Hicks; the prison in charge of two guards; Jail Officers Jones, Hudson, Johnson and Crocker, the latter a brother of the warden walking two by two. Guiteau ascended the steps of the scaffold as steadily a pinioned man could, and having stepped upon the trap, faced the large audience which had assembled, and then began weeping. He sobbed for several minutes, and then with a great effort resumed his self-control. Dr. Hicks and Guiteau prayed, and the latter read in a firm voice the tenth chapter of John, and his poem.

## THE FINAL MOMENT HAD COME.

Guiteau shook hands with the officials and Hicks. The black cap was adjusted, and at 12:30 the sentence was made by Guiteau himself, tearing a piece of paper. The trap sprung and the assassin fell. His neck was broken by the fall. Not a single movement of body or limb was noticed, and death was instantaneous. After the body had hung half an hour it was cut down and the physicians proceeded to make an autopsy.

## JOHN W. WAS OFFERED.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Just before noon John W. Guiteau sent a reply to the Associated Press that he was grateful so far as his brother was concerned, but had written for him to die than live. He said no one felt keener anguish than himself that the crime which plunged the nation into grief had been committed. He believed however that his brother would show himself to be a brave man, and from his own standpoint would vindicate his idea of patriotism. "His life is a wreck and worthless," said John, "and I think this the most fitting close to his checkered and insane career." He believed his brother would be happy and that owing to his demented condition he would be forgiven in the next world. He thought his brother would be happier in death than in life under the circumstances, and if he (John) could, he would not ask to have him reprieved. John was in the same mood after the execution. "I predicted what would happen," said he, "that he would go bravely to the gallows. The trial was a farce, and to-day an insane man was executed. Whether insane before God I do not know, still I believe if he was to be tried again he would be convicted. It was not a question for a jury."

## THE SOLDIERS MARCH AWAY.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—At a quarter past three the military guard which has been on duty at the jail ever since the 2d of July last, marched away. They were loudly cheered as they left.

## THE ASSASSIN'S SISTER.

After her ineffectual attempt to get into the jail, Mrs. Scoville returned to the city

and went to her lodging place. It was understood at the jail this afternoon that she will not come till to-morrow, when she will be permitted to view the remains of her brother.

## SECURING THE PLUNDER.

Very soon after the hanging, Dr. Hicks and John W. Guiteau made a thorough examination of the cell occupied by Guiteau. Dr. Hicks took possession of the books and other effects of the deceased. A great number of people visited the cells to see the place where Guiteau has spent his last days. There was a disposition on the part of some present to get mementoes of the occasion at any cost. The jail officers took the corpse from the gallows and secreted it as soon as the noose was removed from the dead man's neck. Dr. Hicks, when asked about it, said he did not want to say where the body would be interred.

## THE FUNERAL.

Such as it will be, will take place to-morrow, and be as private as possible.

## THE AUTOPSY.

The physicians who performed the autopsy were Drs. D. L. Lamb, J. F. Hartigan and S. T. Lower. In addition to these physicians there were present Drs. Bliss and son, Drs. Noble, Young, Robert Reyburn, A. E. Macdonald, Johnson, Elliott, A. H. Hinckman, P. J. Murphy, Chas. H. Nichols, Surgeon General Barnes, of the army, Surgeon General Wales, of the navy, Drs. W. A. Geddy, A. H. Wilmer and Clarke Patterson, of St. Elizabeth Asylum, Dr. D. C. Patterson, C. C. Klienschmidt, J. R. Hagen, Drs. Birdsall and Parish, Jno W. Guiteau and the Rev. Dr. Hicks were present for a short time, but left the jail before the conclusion of the autopsy and returned to the city about 3 o'clock. Close examination of the body showed that Guiteau's neck was broken, and that the rope had cut deeply into the flesh of the neck. A reporter of the Associated Press was the only newspaper man admitted to the chapel where the body was being dissected. The chapel is a spacious apartment containing only a few benches and tables. The coffin was placed upon a bench and the body removed, and after having been stripped was laid upon the table. Scales and other appliances for determining the weight and other phenomena of different parts of the body were placed about on tables. The operations of the surgeons engaged in the autopsy were watched with the greatest interest by the other medical gentlemen who crowded about the table. After an examination of the eyes the brain was removed and inspected. Dr. A. B. Loring found the left eye completely suffused with blood and both eyes so indistinct that no opinion could be formed of their condition of expression. The body was cut open and a thorough and complete examination made with a view to determining physiological facts that could be of interest in connection with the case. The brain was found to be in

## A NORMAL CONDITION.

and weighed forty-nine ounces. The heart weighed a little over nine ounces and was in a healthy condition, as well as were all other internal organs. Dr. MacWilliams was the first person to leave the room where the autopsy was held. He said there was nothing so far as he could see about the brain that was abnormal. Its weight, according to Dr. MacWilliams, was 49½ ounces. The general viscera he said were in perfect condition. At 3:15 the autopsy was adjourned until this evening, when the brain will be taken to the medical museum on Tenth street, where a more minute and critical examination is to be made.

Physicians were disinclined to go into details with regard to the result thus far reached. Dr. Hartigan left the jail soon after 4 p.m., taking with him Guiteau's brain. Dr. Gooding, who has maintained that the prisoner was insane, when asked what the result of the autopsy was said: "I have nothing to say." Another physician remarked: "We were all knownothing." A bystander replied: "So the uneducated non-expert public thought at the time of the other autopsy." All the physicians agreed that there were lymphæ in the brain, and a hardening of the dura mater. None of them can express a positive opinion until after the examination shall be completed. Dr. Hartigan, who had the custody of the brain, took it at half past four to the army medical museum where, in a room set apart for photographic purposes a number of surgeons and physicians had assembled to continue the autopsy. The direction of operations was by unanimous consent given to Dr. Lamb. It had been the intention of the surgeons to begin by making a plaster cast of the brain with a view to its permanent preservation in that form of its configuration and external characteristics, but the organ was found to be so soft and yielding as to render this impracticable. A resort was therefore had to photography. On account of the lateness of the hour and the dull and overcast sky, preparations were necessarily hurried, but after placing the brain in a mass of curled hair, such as that used in upholstery, and disposing of it in the form which it had during life, a number of negatives were taken. An automatic examination of the brain was then resumed.

This examination will include a careful microscopic state of the tissues and structure. The surgeons and physicians who are participants in the autopsy have pledged themselves not to make public at present any individual conclusions to which they may arrive, in order that the official report, when made, may have full weight and value as representing the conclusions of all the examining physicians.

## THE FINALE.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The body of Guiteau was buried this afternoon in the northeast corridor of the jail, and so far as is now known the remains will lie there undisturbed by any future sepulture. Under the law the disposition of bodies of criminals who are executed, rests within the discretion of the warden. In the case of Guiteau, his sister, Mrs. Scoville, was without means and could not have undertaken his burial expenses even if permitted so to do. The only other relative who has appeared upon the scene is his brother, John W. Guiteau, who was unwilling

to assume the risk of taking charge of the remains, believing that he would be powerless to prevent body snatchers from stealing them, therefore Gen. Crocker resolved to bury the assassin's body within the walls of the jail where it would be beyond reach, alike of vengeance or speculation. The northeast corridor, in which he was buried, is upon the opposite side of the rotunda from the one in which he was hung, and from the window of the cell in which he was confined one can look down upon his grave.

## NOT A SOUND WAS HEARD, NOT A FUNERAL NOTE.

The brick floor was removed and a grave seven feet deep was dug, and at 4 this afternoon the coffin containing the body of Charles J. Guiteau was borne from the chapel upon the shoulders of six of the jail prisoners, and without any service or ceremony whatever was lowered into this grave and buried from sight. The only persons present were John W. Guiteau, Dr. Hicks, Warden Crocker and a son, Mr. Wright, undertaker, Ward, the engineer of the jail, Deputy Warden Russ, Capt. Crocker and the six prisoners who acted as pall bearers. The coffin was closed last evening, and no one has since been permitted to see the remains. Mrs. Scoville, accompanied by Mrs. Chevalier, arrived at the jail shortly before 4 o'clock and importuned the warden to be admitted to see the remains and witness their burial. Gen. Crocker, however, remained firm in his determination not to accede to her demand, and after a few minutes she returned to the city, leaving a number of flower pieces which she had brought to place upon the grave. As the body was being taken down the steps leading from the chapel to the center rotunda of the building, the mourners, or rather witnesses, stood near the door leading to the northeast rotunda, and as it was taken down the flight of steps leading from the rotunda to the brick floor of the corridor, they silently filed in behind the convict pall bearers. Arrived at the grave, the little procession halted. Warden Crocker looked enquiringly first toward Dr. Hicks and then to John W. Guiteau. "All right" said the latter, with the same composure he exhibited all through the ordeal of the past three days, and the coffin was at once lowered to its place. After the earth had been replaced and the top of the grave leveled off, John Guiteau stepped forward and placed at its head a crown of white immortelles. Not a word was spoken, not a tear was shed. An outcast from human sympathy when living, Guiteau had found an unwept sepulture.

## SANE OR INSANE?

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Dr. Lamb was asked to-day "If it was true Guiteau's brain was found in a normal condition" and he replied: "That is true, as far as brain is concerned, but the membrane that envelopes it was found to be unhealthy, and will be examined closely."

"Was the condition of the brain a surprise to you?"

"No, it could not have been very well, as I had no expectation in regard to it. I simply examined the brain with the desire to do as much as possible of its condition." Drs. Lamb and Sowers think it will be several days before the report is completed. Dr. Hartigan is of the opinion that it will be ready sooner. Dr. Hartigan said the membrane around the brain were apt to cause a doubt in the minds of those who were disposed to favor the insanity theory, but he had often seen the same condition of membrane in persons never suspected of insanity. Dr. McDonald, whose expert testimony during the Guiteau trial, formed one of the features, attended the autopsy and was to-day asked if it was true that the brain was found in a healthy condition.

"Yes," was the reply, "that was the case. It could hardly have been in a better condition; in weight it was only half an ounce below the normal, and its appearance was natural and healthy."

"Was this not an unexpected result?"

"Not to me, at least. It was no more than I expected, and as far as the brain shows the condition, I have seen no reason to change my opinion about the deceased."

"Will there be anything further developed in the examination of the brain to change your opinion?" asked the reporter.

"I don't see how there can be. The examination will be continued and will be as thorough as possible and will give minute particulars, but the general conclusions arrived at will not be changed. In my opinion, the brain was a good one."

## THE GUITEAU AUTOPSY.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Drs. Hartigan, Lamb and Sowers, the committee to call experts and take charge of the examination of Guiteau's brain, met to-day. They compared notes and the main features of the report which will be written by Dr. Lamb, were agreed upon. There is good authority for stating that the conclusions were foreseen in the associated press despatches last week. It will embody many photographs and elaborate microscopic analyses. Rev. Dr. Hicks, who authorized the autopsy, was in consultation to-day with Dr. Lamb who read to him the report as far as completed. John W. Guiteau left last evening for Boston. Mrs. Scoville expects to take her departure shortly.

## THE BIG MUDGY AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—The rise which has been coming down the Missouri river for a few days past is being pretty seriously felt here. The advance to-day in this part is fully fifteen inches, and the rise to-night is fully thirty-two inches above low water mark. The levee in the lowest places is entirely submerged and water is standing on the ground floors of two or three buildings. The handling of freight on the levee is much restricted, and it is only with the greatest difficulty that steamers receive or discharge cargoes. The present prospect is that the water will not rise more than a foot higher, and no great danger is expected. The lumber district in the northern part of the city is entirely submerged by water, but none has been carried away yet, nor is any expected to be lost.

## INTERESTING POSTAL FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Assistant Postmaster General Hazen has completed his statement of issues to postmasters of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882. The total number of issues is 1,740,571,083 pieces, aggregating in value \$40,977,953. Increase over the issue of the preceding fiscal year

226,259,496 pieces, equal in value to \$6,352,571. The appropriations for supplying these articles amounted to \$103,600, of which \$875,836 was expended, leaving an unexpended balance of \$161,163 or 15.4 per cent. of the appropriation. Over one billion three cent stamps and \$350,000,000 of postal cards were sold during the past year. As a result of these figures the department officials feel warranted in asserting that when the final statement of receipts and expenditures for the year have been completed, it will be found that the postal service was self-sustaining. Of the deficiency appropriation of \$2,152,208, made by congress last year to meet the expected deficiency in postal revenues, not one cent has been drawn from the treasury. This is the first year since 1851 in which the receipts of the post office department have balanced its expenditures, with the exception of one year during the war of the rebellion.

## THE RAILROAD COMPANY TO BLAME.

LONG BRANCH, July 1.—At the inquest in the case of the persons killed by the railroad accident at Little Silver, Thursday, to-day, Dr. Thomas G. Chatte and Dr. G. W. Brown were sworn. They testified that the deaths of Messrs. Demarest, Woodruff, and Mallory, were caused by injuries received at the time the cars fell into the water. G. B. Cook, of Oceanport, testified that he reached the bridge about fifteen minutes after the cars tipped over into the creek. He carefully examined the place where the cars first left the rails. He saw that only three or four spikes had been driven to hold down the inside rail. In his opinion the improper manner in which this rail was fastened down on the bridge caused the accident. In answer to the question of juror Cook, he said he was positive from the condition in which the rail on the inside of the bridge was, that some one had neglected to spike it down securely. If it had been spiked down properly it would not have been pushed over to one side, when the wheels left it. The proceedings were greatly delayed by the non-appearance of witnesses. The jury held a secret session and the inquest will be resumed Monday.

## BIG CYCLONE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, July 1.—Coalville, Butler county, suffered from a terrible cyclone a few minutes after 7 o'clock last evening. The fact that the village is located about forty miles east of the Shenango & Allegheny railroad, and there is no telegraph station there, prevented full particulars of the occurrence from reaching here until late this evening. The track of the storm was only about a quarter of a mile wide and ten miles long, but in that territory great damage was done. In the county adjoining the village many houses were blown down, but as far as can be ascertained no one was hurt. The principal portion of the ruin wrought was at Coalville. A new frame store building and dwelling owned by F. Bard, was completely wrecked. Mr. Bard, his sister-in-law, and his clerk, Mr. Carmon, were badly injured. Mrs. Bard was blown a considerable distance, but escaped injury beyond a few bruises. Five hundred feet south of this store, a dwelling house occupied by Thomas Johnson and family, was blown down, but the inmates escaped without injury. The residence of Wm. Barnes was completely swept away, not a board remaining. Mrs. Barnes was blown fully 300 feet and lodged in a fence corner. She was so badly hurt that she died in thirty minutes. A child of Mr. Barnes was carried about five hundred feet and received severe injuries.

## WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The recall of commander Shufeldt from his special mission to China in connection with making a treaty with Korea, is understood to be his open letter to ex-Senator Sargent, containing severe restrictions on the highest Chinese authorities and serious imputation against the Empress' character, and which letter is supposed to have been written to affect legislation on the Chinese bill then pending in congress. Commodore Shufeldt's friends assert that he was detached because his mission was completed. The feeling among naval officers is that Commodore Shufeldt's conduct was highly reprehensible under the circumstances.

The conference committee on the bill to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence, failed to agree on the twelfth and thirteenth sections. The principal point in the controversy is a clause embraced in the twelfth section, which provides gold and silver certificates when held by national banking association shall be counted as part of its lawful resource, and no national banking association shall be a member of any clearing house in which such certificates shall not be receivable in settlement for clearing house balance.

## THE ILLINOIS RAPE CASE.

SPRINGFIELD, July 3.—A special to the Journal from Taylorsville reports intense excitement there and throughout the vicinity of Montgomery. One of the men arrested for the outrage upon Miss Bond was released this afternoon on bail and went home. A mob is in the street, and it is feared that he will be roughly used before morning. The second prisoner, Pettis, will probably be released on bail in the morning, if he can be kept out of the hands of the mob till that time. Miss Bond is in a critical condition, and it is expected she will die to-night. The governor received a dispatch from the sheriff of Christian county, asking the aid of the militia, saying the jail was threatened. The governor replied, directing the sheriff to call upon the citizens to aid in preserving peace.

## DE WOLF TO ALDRICH.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The following dispatch was sent to-day from Health Commissioner Oscar Dewolf to Congressman Aldrich: "Disputes to-day announce that the national board of health is restricted to yellow fever and cholera. The board is doing an immense service to the northwest by its sanitary supervision of trunk lines and emigrant travel with reference to small-pox. The

work should not be curtailed. We are already reaping much benefit from last month's work."

## GUILTY OF GROSS NEGLIGENCE.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 3.—The coroner's jury, after two hours deliberation, returned the verdict that the railroad accident Thursday last, by which the son of Commodore Garrison and two other persons were killed, was caused by the spreading of rails. We find the New York & Long Branch railroad company guilty of gross and culpable negligence."

## A RAPER IN DANGER.

CASE ELTON, D. T., July 1.—Charles Kral, who outraged Mrs. Wm. Swan, fifteen miles south of here on the 29th ult., was captured to-day by Deputy Sheriff John Mair. The raper is strongly guarded in a farm house, but there is danger of his being lynched at any hour. There is great indignation, and the brute will hardly live to reach a jail.

## THE FREIGHT HANDLERS.

JERSEY CITY, July 3.—At a meeting of freight handlers to-day it was announced that a communication had been received from the freight handlers of the Erie company at Buffalo and Salamanca, asking for information concerning the strike and expressing their willingness to join with the Jersey City strikers.

## JAMESTOWN HAS ONE.

JAMESTOWN, July 3.—Wm. Bowman, proprietor of the Fort Totten stage line, has been arrested, charged with incest with his thirteen year old daughter, Carrie. He waived examination and was held in \$500 bonds. The complaint was made by John Clayton.

## COLUMBIA VICTORIOUS.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The eight-oared race, distance two miles, between the Yale and Columbia colleges, to-day, was won with ease by the latter in 10 minutes and 10 seconds. Harvards' time, 11 minutes and 10 seconds.

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# The Bismarck Tribune.

## Reports of the Crops Everywhere.

In response to the TRIBUNE's invitation to the farmers in the section of country tributary to Bismarck, to send in for publication reports of the condition of the growing crops, many have responded. In fact too many for the limited space that the TRIBUNE can devote to the matter. Therefore, as the letters cannot all be published, we shall simply make reference to the different localities. The reports all agree that there never was a time in the history of this region when the promise for a bountiful harvest of small grain and root crops was as bright as it is at present. The acreage this season is a thousand per cent larger than any previous year. The burden of the reports from every part of this immediate vicinity, throughout Burleigh county, from Painted Woods, Turtle Valley, Vaudreuil and other grain growing sections up and down the Missouri river, is similar. All agree that the prospects are favorable for a most prodigious yield. Nothing as yet, in the way of insects or rust has appeared to frighten the granger, and the probabilities are, nothing will occur to injure the crops this year. The small grain and even much of the root crops are beyond the injurious effects of a drought, was such a thing likely to occur. On the whole, crop prospects in the Bismarck region could be no better, and unless those unreckoned divine visitations come upon the land, this section of the great wheat belt of Dakota will astonish the world by the quantity and quality of its products.

## No One Killed.

"Washington's New Idea," which is the name of a saloon located between this city and the river landing, where the colored sports congregate, was the scene of much confusion before daylight on Sunday morning. Two sable-hued manipulators of the pasteboard became entangled in a dispute over a ten cent pot, when one seized a base ball bat and belabored the other over the head, splitting the bat all to pieces, but doing no serious injury to the other's cranium. An old moke, who was asleep when the fracas began, awoke during the row and struck out like a scared wolf for this city, reporting to the officers that three or four negroes had been killed and others were dying at that place, and requested that he be looked up in the iron cage at the county jail for safety. He was caged, after which Marshal Waldron and Officer Francis visited "Washington's New Idea" and learned the facts as above detailed. The darkey who handled the bat, thinking he had killed his man, stampeded out of the country.

Later reports from the darkey who was battered on the head are that he has been rendered crazy as a loon from the effects of his injuries, and that he is liable to go over the range. Dr. Hersey, the marine physician, has him in charge. The fellow who handled the bat is still at large. Our police officers complain that the steamboat officers at the levee are not in the least inclined to assist them in bringing these ruffians to justice. They are generally fast enough to render assistance when they want the officers to put down strikes.

## A Fatal Thunder Storm.

The lightning was terrific and fatal in this vicinity during the passage of the brief thunder storm about 10 o'clock Sunday night. Lurid streaks of the subtle fluid shot from out the jagged black clouds which came up the western horizon in a startling spry manner. In Bismarck Mrs. Cronkrite, living on the upper and end of Third street, was struck while sitting on the threshold of her dwelling, watching the approaching storm. The lightning darted out athwart the clear sky in every direction in advance of the clouds and rain. Both shoes were torn from her feet. Her left foot was badly injured. The great toe and foot being split open to a point well up on the instep, as smoothly as though it had been done with a sharp instrument. The split on the under side of the foot extended back further than on top. The right foot was somewhat scorched and blackened, but the skin was not ruptured. Dr. Bentley was called and was in attendance upon the sufferer within fifteen minutes after the occurrence of the accident, and was surprised to find that she had sustained but a slight shock to her nervous system. The doctor hopes to avoid amputation of the member.

In Mandan O. B. Denby, who was sitting at an open window with his wife on his lap, was struck and instantly killed. Mrs. Denby receiving no injuries, not even a severe shock. Both cases possess some strange features. In this connection it is opportune to warn people from getting at an open window or door during the prevalence of a thunder storm. Lightning is readily diverted from its course by a warm current of air that issues from a house.

## The Outlook at Present.

There is now every indication that the inevitable big rush of land hunters to the Bismarck region will follow the close of the coming harvest in the grain growing states of the west. Everything points to this condition of affairs. The railroad and government lands east of here have all been taken; the Winnipeg bubble that arrested the attention of the great majority of the land hunters, has burst. The capabilities of the many rival sections to which the eyes of the thousands of home seekers are directed will be proven within the next month—about the time the vanguard of next spring's impeding stampede will begin to get into motion on a tour of inspection, and as Bismarck has nothing to fear but everything to gain by the comparison of her coming grain harvest with rival districts, her prospects for becoming the boom centre of 1883 are indeed encouraging. The cereal and root crops in this district promise to exceed the quality and quantity of the yield of any section in the west during the most favorable year. This fact is already insinuating itself among those in the states preparing to build for themselves new homes in the west, and when it becomes thoroughly understood that this region has no equal as an agricultural country, which will be the case before the snows of another winter waltz

through the air—the tide, which by the way, will be assisted by the North Pacific railroad company hereafter to this point, will roll Bismarckwards, and the boom heretofore enjoyed by Fargo will be experienced in Bismarck. This is no prediction. It's a sure thing.

## Strike on the North Pacific.

Seventy men who have been engaged at work for the North Pacific railroad company in a gravel pit about three miles west of Mandan, struck for an advance of thirty-five cents a day Saturday morning. Their demands not being granted they left the pit and went to Mandan. They have been getting \$1.90 per day. The Pioneer of last evening says:

"Some of them stated that the company had not treated them fairly; that they had been hired under an agreement to be paid \$2 a day, and that they should have their board at \$4 a week, and the company to furnish beds for them. Some were hired in Chicago and some in St. Paul. They have been paid at the rate of \$1.20 a day, and have paid \$4.50 for their board and have been obliged to furnish their own beds. \* \* \* The men say that the first general understanding and agreement between themselves occurred last night, when they decided upon the above mode of action. There are only two men left in the pit. The men are very quiet and orderly and well behaved."

## Agricultural Notes.

Farmer Marsh has a new potato, as large as a baby's fist, on exhibition at the Merchants hotel. He says it is a sample from his ranch, where he has thirty-four miles of the spuds growing.

Farmer Wallace assures the TRIBUNE that oats sown on his place the 22d day of May last are heading out, and that barley planted in April on George Elbridge's farm is also heading.

County Recorder Richards made a visit to his farm, five miles north of Bismarck, yesterday afternoon. He found the February sown wheat all headed out, also the rye and oats that were planted in that month. This ought to be pretty good evidence in favor of early sowing.

Col. Thompson brought in a sample of timothy that has been growing four years on his farm. The heads are from four to six inches long. A bunch of this new product is now on exhibition at the TRIBUNE office. It begins to look as though everything that can be grown north of Mason and Dixon's line can be raised here in the Bismarck region.

## Getting Warm for the Robbers.

Geo. Bland, the colored rooster who borrowed \$2 from a colored acquaintance on the levee Friday by the aid of a knife, was, in default of \$500 bail, sent to the county bastile yesterday, to await the action of the grand jury. If our civic officials will keep up the same kick which they have been hitting at the evil doers in this section during the past couple of weeks, the thugs and highwaymen will become discouraged and take a walk to some locality offering them greater immunity from incarceration.

## Fort Lincoln's New Commandant.

Col. Orlando H. Moore, who came to this section in 1872 as captain of company B, 6th infantry, is expected here by the next train from the east. He will come a full-fledged lieutenant-colonel, with orders to take command of Fort A. Lincoln. This country is alive with warm friends of the new commander. During his former sojourn on the upper Missouri, by his intelligence and uniform courtesy he gained the esteem of every one with whom he came in contact, and his return will be welcomed alike by the soldiers and civilians.

## North Pacific Ticket Sales.

One of the most convincing arguments of the increase of interest and immigration in this region is the following official statement from Agent Davidson, of the receipts for tickets at the Bismarck office for the month of June, 1882, compared with 1881: Coupon tickets in 1881, \$1,154.30; local tickets, \$4,382.55; total, \$5,536.95. In 1882, coupon, \$1,943.80; local, \$7,190.40; total, \$9,134.20; an increase of \$3,537.25 in favor of this year. Comment is unnecessary.

The Wahpeton Times of the 23d says: Tuesday of this week W. S. Woodruff, one of Wahpeton's most popular townsmen, returned from a trip to Bismarck and Mandan, on the Missouri river. Mr. W. went to Mandan, but he won't go to see that town any more. \* \* \*

\* \* \* He didn't buy anything in Mandan. Found real estate reasonably cheap in Bismarck and on the rise; took in between thirty and forty of the best lots in town, and is contemplating the purchase of eleven acres adjoining the business portion of the place. Bismarck, he says, is a finely located town and will be the place of that part of the country. Some of the most handsome building spots yet seen in the west are there."

Business must be getting pretty dull at the levee when the gang of thugs, highway robbers and garrangers that infest that locality are compelled to go through each other. This was the case, Friday afternoon. Geo. Blane, colored, applied to another moke named Clay for \$2. Upon being refused, he drew a knife, when Clay relented, and imploring Blane not to cut him, shelled out the amount demanded. It was a clear case of robbery, and the involuntary creditor lodged a complaint against the bulldozing borrower before Judge Hare, and he is now where he can not intimidate his flesh acquaintances. We trust that this colored brudder may go over the road with

the balance of the robbers now in our county prison.

## BISMARCK'S LOCATION.

The Banner City was issued yesterday and among the many interesting articles that it will contain is the following from the pen of Col. Wm. Thompson:

Bismarck has a geographical position far superior to that of any other interior city between the Atlantic and Pacific. It is midway between the two oceans and occupies a central position in the great wheat growing region of North America. For hundreds of miles in extent it is surrounded by continuous lands possessing greater capabilities of production of the requisites for subsistence, of men and domestic animals than any other portion of similar extent of the habitable globe.

It is located on the east bank of the great Missouri river, over 2,000 miles above St. Louis, with about the same distance of navigable waters on that river and tributaries above it.

Its landing is one of the finest and most feasible on the entire river, and it has been since its location and must ever remain the great river steamboat entrepot for the great northwest. It is as remarkable for its healthy position as it is for the productiveness of its surrounding country.

Its latitude is 46 degrees 48 minutes, longitude 100 degrees 38 minutes west from Greenwich, London, with an elevation of 1690 feet above the sea level. It is entirely above the line of possible submergence, has the most available and beautiful location for a large city on the entire river and wonderfully adapted to easy grades and cheap drainage.

It is only ten years since the thought of locating a city at this point first entered the brain of a white man. In 1872 the engineers on the Northern Pacific railroad had decided upon crossing the great river at this place and this decision supplemented by local and surrounding advantages resulted in the survey and first settlement of the city of "Edwinton," since changed to "Bismarck."

The location of the crossing point of the greatest trans-continental thoroughfare of America over the longest and most important river in the world was no accident or special providence, but was the legitimate resultant of a combination of adequate superinducing causes. Long before Clark and Lewis' remarkable expedition up the Missouri to its source, over the Rocky mountains and down the Clark's Fork and Columbia rivers to the Pacific ocean, an all sufficing nature had created and provided for the primitive people of this continent a land admirably adapted to their condition and their requirements. It was not "a land flowing with milk and honey," but a land abounding in beavers, buffalo and bears, where war and hunting was preferred to money, and life was passed without the white man's cares. The land that subsisted the countless and wonderful herds of buffalo, elk, deer, antelope and mountain sheep that furnished the numerous primitive people of Dakota with the amusement of the chase and the means of a delightful and vigorous subsistence, was no "great American desert"—except in the brains of ignoramus, but was really the most productive region on earth. This productiveness resulted not only in an immense meadow of the sweetest and most nutritious herbs and grasses, but in the growth of immense forests of valuable timber in all places protected by the water or bluffs from the devastating annual prairie fires. The region for a hundred miles above and below Bismarck was blessed with an abundance of this kind of protection.

The Big Heart and Little Heart, on the opposite side of the Missouri, came in from the west and emptied their pure and abundant waters into the great river very nearly opposite Bismarck, the former just above Fort Abraham Lincoln and the latter just below; while on this side of the river Apple and Burnt creeks, streams of great length, purity of water and durability have their mouths, the former just below and the latter just above Bismarck. In addition to these, on the other side of the Missouri, the Cheyenne, the Cannon Ball, the Square Butte, the Knife and the Little Missouri, and on this side the Turtle, the Long Lake, the Horse Head and the Big and Little Beavers, all afford, not only the best arable and grazing lands in the world, but from their diffusion of an abundance of pure, fresh water, afford a protection from the prairie fires of immense tracts of heavily timbered country. This timber from primitive times up to the advent of civilization afforded an adequate shelter dur-

ing the cold and inclement seasons for all the game that was reared and subsisted on the surrounding prairies, and attracted the dusky primitive inhabitants of the land to this locality as a great centre abounding in the means of subsistence. Another peculiarity aided greatly in fixing this point as one of great local interest to the nomadic aborigines. It was the narrowest point in the Missouri river for thousands of miles, and afforded the most feasible and expeditious crossing place for both Indians and the wild herds upon which they subsisted.

The copious spring and summer rains that contributed to the luxuriant growth of the prairie grasses for the subsistence of the countless herds of buffalo, contributed also to the growth of Indian corn or maize, which was cultivated extensively by the squaws on the rich sandy alluvium of the Missouri bottoms. That this culture had been carried on by the aborigines from a very remote period, is evinced by the fact that numerous fossilized and some charred corn cobs in a very perfect and complete state of preservation are found here in the excavated bluffs along the river and very deep down in the most anciently constructed mounds.

Another marked peculiarity of the Missouri valley in and above the region about Bismarck is its equable and comparatively mild winters. This is produced by the warm air brought by the westerly winds which prevail in this latitude from off the heated water of the great Japan current in the Pacific ocean. The current of air passing eastward over this heated portion of the Northern Pacific, in its course onward across this portion of our continent finds but comparatively little obstruction in the mountain ranges intervening. These have been so denuded during the glacial periods by the immense amount of material which was toppled over from their highest peaks and loaded on to the primitive glaciers and brought down to this region to be deposited as the rich surface of our wheat growing region, and by the subsequent attritions washed down the waters of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, as to render them comparatively very low. The highest point attained by the Northern Pacific railroad is much less than seven thousand feet, and this is through and over an isolated range, while the Union Pacific extends for nearly a thousand miles upon over numerous ranges of nearly double this height. The low condition of these northern mountains allow the heated and saturated atmosphere to pass over with trifling obstruction, producing along the valleys of Montana the modifying effects attributable to what the Indians of that region call the chinook winds and reaching here produce a similar climatic condition. All these, with many other natural concomitants too tedious to mention, fitted this peculiar region for the destiny to which by their adoption they devoted it to, "The Paradise of Indians."

That this country has possessed this appellation and has been treated and enjoyed as such for time immemorial, is easily adduced from what is now known of it. The first recorded observance of it is by Clark and Lewis who spent the first winter of their celebrated expedition over the Rocky mountains in the early part of Jefferson's administration, at Fort Clark located but a few miles above Bismarck. They give a history of the country and its inhabitants which amply justifies all that is here claimed for it. The next that was known of it was by army explorations and the incidents related by old trappers and hunters of the Hudson Bay and American fur companies. Then came the accounts of the few annual steamboat voyagers to all of whom it was a country but partially observed and characterized as a land of Indians, buffalo, elk, all kinds of game, plenty of timber and a world of superstitious wonder. In 1863 after the Sioux had perpetrated their unparalleled massacre in Minnesota, General Sibley drove them from that state and followed them to this their paradise of safety and subsistence where they crossed the river at their universally favored crossing place and the general desisted from any further pursuit into the terra incognita beyond the great river, and returned with his command to Minnesota. This expedition like all expeditions after Indians was a hard one, and most of the volunteers from that state remembered the land only through their prejudices created by their hardships and have consequently thought hard of it and have given it a bad name. This did not prevent the enterprise of the Northern Pacific railroad, from sending their efficient and experienced engineers through the country to find and locate the most feasible route for their road, and to ascertain and select the most practicable place for the construction of a suitable bridge across the mighty and difficult Missouri river. The first effort of these engineers was in pursuance of Governor Stevens' efforts, and their explorations were directed along a line passing a long distance north, but when legislation had given the road such prestige as to set its friends earnestly to work for its ultimate completion, the engineers, in looking for the most direct and feasible route, encountered the Indian travois and buffalo trails leading into this Indian Paradise, and following the footsteps of all experienced and successful guides, they followed as far as practicable these trails and were thus directed to the best crossing place on the river.

The establishment of the crossing place here led to the building of Bismarck and the settlement of the surrounding country. This resulted in such an exploration of the surroundings as to furnish all the data necessary to establish the true, natural and inherent value of the country. These surroundings were strewn with the carcasses slain by the Indians, and literally cut up by trails of buffalo and Indians leading from every direction on this side of the river to Bismarck as a grand converging point. All along the river banks, above and below, ancient as well as modern mounds were found, containing Indian skeletons, implements of war and the chase, with specimens of pottery, and other evidences of aboriginal ingenuity. That this was an Indian Paradise was an irresistible conclusion. That the Indians were numerous is equally conclusive, and that its capabilities for the production of the means of animal subsistence is not only deducible from the footprints of former inhabitants, but the gradual and irresistible experience of the last five years of its present settlement has demonstrated the wonderful superiority of this place for the subsistence of a wonderfully numerous and dense population.

City Marshal Waldron will declare war on all untaxed dogs found running at large in Bismarck on Monday next. Every canine without a collar and a tag to show that he is a licensed pup will be impounded. A large number of the boys about the city have agreed to take the warpath against the curs on Monday. People having valuable dogs, or worthless poodles that they don't wish killed, should pay the tax on them at once or keep them at home, otherwise they will be converted into mince meat. Official notice of this fact is given elsewhere in this morning's TRIBUNE.

W. H. Todd, of Benton, who recently returned from a visit to the Maginnis district informs the River Press that the reported sale of the Collar mine to the Homestake mining company, or any other company, is a mistake. The owners, however, have incorporated the mine—capital stock, \$600,000, divided into 60,000 shares of ten dollars each. One-half of the stock will be put on the market to produce a working capital, the remainder being held by the owners. Theodore Vosburg, of Deadwood, is the financial agent, and goes east in a few days to place the stock on the market. He says that it would be difficult to find a finer looking prospect. A shaft has been sunk 75 feet, from which levels are run 53 and 30 feet, and a cross cut shows a vein twenty-one feet wide. Specimens of the ore have assayed as high as \$5,800, and average assays have run all the way from \$60 to \$365. The character of the ore is free milling, and if the mine is not a bonanza, appearances are certainly deceitful.

## A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you. FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

**1.500** per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rudeon & Co. at Barclay street New York. Send for their catalogue and price list.

## Assessor's Notice.

All persons who have not yet returned their tax lists to the Assessor are requested to do so without delay. Persons failing or neglecting to comply with the above request, will be returned as refused to list. WM. Woods, Assessor Burleigh Co., D. T. June 15, 1882.

## Notice of Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., May 31, 1882. Complaint having been entered at this office by John Keating against Samuel E. Caughey for abandoning his homestead entry No. 104 dated May 20, 1881, upon the west half of the northeast quarter, west half of the southeast quarter, section 18, township 13, range 17, west in Burleigh county, D. T., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 3d day of July, 1882, at 10 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN A. REA, Register,  
E. M. BROWN, Receiver.

## Notice of Sale.

DEFALU having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by H. M. Mixter and Martha A. Mixter, his wife, mortgagors, to H. E. Fletcher, mortgagee, dated the first day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county of Burleigh, in the territory of Dakota, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1882, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book A2 of mortgages, on pages 218 and 219, on which there is to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of eight hundred thirty-two and 75/100 (\$832.75) dollars, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the court house, in the city of Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh, and territory of Dakota, at public auction by the sheriff of said county, or by his deputy, on Tuesday, the 25th day of July, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and seventy (\$70) dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure; the premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the county of Burleigh and territory of Dakota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw<sup>1/4</sup>) of section fourteen (14), in township one hundred and twenty-nine (129) north, of range eight (80) west, and containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the United States government survey thereof. Dated, June 2d, 1882.

H. E. FLETCH

THE METROPOLIS

There will be fun at the race course today.

Numerous dwelling houses are in process of construction in this city at present.

The military telegraph wire was down again yesterday, between this city and Deadwood.

Mr. Quinlan brought in some fine samples of grain last evening—wheat and oats four feet high and heading nicely.

There will be some fine sport at the race track this afternoon. Several races are to be contested—running, trotting and a foot race.

The Merchants hotel served their guests with green cucumbers yesterday noon. They were grown by Major Fuller of the green house.

W. H. Thurston has 1,000 celery plants growing and intends to sow five acres of winter radishes. He is running his big farm for all that's in it.

The popular price of fifty cents is all that will be charged for tickets to the entertainment of Mme. Cappiani Saturday night at the Methodist church.

D. M. Young, late of the American house, St. Paul, who arrived in Bismarck a few days ago, has, we are informed, accepted the position of night clerk at the Sherman.

Messrs. Williams & Emmons celebrated the fourth by receiving and placing in their law and real estate office, fire and burglar proof safe of the Diebold manufacture.

Howard R. Etterick, of Washington, D. C., an old Missouri river newspaper man, and for the past two years on the staff of the Washington Post, is in the city, enroute to Montana.

W. D. Kellogg, the new artist, No. 28 Main street, has the most complete and expensive operating chair ever brought to Dakota. Mr. Kellogg already announces that he enjoys a good business and is much pleased with Bismarck.

All the sure thing games, nine or ten in number, were pulled at Miles City last Monday night. The authorities didn't propose to have the celebrants robbed on the Fourth. All the tools, and even the money found on the "big-outs" were gobbled.

The water is still running through the crevice in the dyke, but doing no injury. On the contrary, the break has been beneficial to the bridge. It caused a large sand deposit between the dyke and the bridge. A large force of men are constantly at work strengthening the works.

Now that farmers have no more need for their seeders, harrows, plows, etc., this season, they should see to it that all such implements are protected from the weather. More harm is done to machinery as a whole, by leaving it exposed to the elements, than all the wear and tear of years of use.

Dr. J. Morrison arrived from the east on Wednesday's train and has come to stay. Although Bismarck a very healthy city, yet there seems to be an influx of medical men of late. They are good citizens, however, and are warmly welcome. Dr. Morrison brings letters of introduction from excellent and well known eastern gentlemen.

Work on the Union block which was suspended yesterday on account of the rain, will be resumed to-day. Bismarck is not putting up brick blocks to remain empty. This fine three-story building is already reared for enough to net the builders nearly twenty-five per cent. per annum on their investment.

Messrs. Bannerman & Louis went down to Steel Wednesday to do some sign painting for the business houses of that booming town. Thirty-three houses now loom up in that town, where two months ago there was but one house (court house) and an incomplete depot. This is the way towns boom on the Missouri slope.

A certain steamboat man desired to ride to the levee with Commodore Maratta the other day. The commodore replied: "I regret that I cannot accommodate you. A gentle man is going down with me." The next instant his colored master mounted the commodore's platform, and away they went to the river. Now, the question is, was it sarcasm or Latin urbanity that caused him to use the language quoted?

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Parley Personal.

Frank Forbes, Chicago, is a guest of the Merchants.

W. T. O'Hara, of Cincinnati, is in the city making investments.

Frank Hall, and E. D. Rugh, of Rushville, Ind., are at the Sheridan.

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R. S. Brookins, engineer with Van Antwerp at Dickinson, surveying the lands in that vicinity, came in last evening.

John Douglass, of Winona, Minn., father of H. F. Douglass, and special agent of the treasury department, is spending a few days in the city.

E. H. Bly, who went out to the Little Missouri on the 4th, returned Wednesday and proceeded to St. Paul on business connected with his coal contract.

I. Windover, of Jackson, Mich., also extensively interested at Petoskey, Mich., was

in the city yesterday, liked it, purchased some lots, and is consequently happy.

The Tribune acknowledges a social call from Col. Moore, the new commandant of Fort A. Lincoln. He will cross the river to-day to enter upon the discharge of the duties of his new position.

F. J. Moulton, of the New York Daily Graphic, the only daily illustrated paper in the world, arrived in the city last evening. He will probably give a "graphic" description of this country.

D. A. Winne, the trader on the Black Hills, was made glad yesterday morning to find his wife and family awaiting his return from up the river. Mrs. Winne will accompany her husband on the next trip of the steamer.

Col. Sweet, who arrived last evening, was accompanied by his family, and Carl Von Cleve, son of Gen. Von Cleve, of St. Paul, also the Misses Clark, nieces of Mrs. Von Cleve. The whole party will leave for Benton on next boat.

North Pacific land agent B. D. Willcox, having returned, Alex McKenzie will now take a run down to St. Paul. McKenzie & Willcox yesterday sent out their Bismarck boom matter, which was the largest amount ever sent from Bismarck in a single day.

T. P. A. Howe, civil engineer, and F. E. Hall, assistant, arrived from St. Paul last evening, and will proceed under the direction of Mayor Raymond and the city council to survey the streets of the city and establish the grades. This is a needed improvement and one that will be of value to parties building.

Rev. R. L. Adams, of Bainbridge, and S. Adams of Rock Island, were among the wide awake fellows who caught on to some Burleigh county dirt yesterday. They return to their homes this morning with good words for Bismarck, and next year when they realize the advance on their investment they will fairly shout.

C. W. Darling, one of Fargo's real estate men who knows how much money can be made by dealing in North Dakota dirt, came in last evening to catch on to Bismarck property before the coming rise. He's a sharp one. The following Fargo gentlemen accompanied him: R. D. and J. D. King, V. J. Stone, L. Ames and J. T. Townsend.

J. D. Nuttman, Jr., son of the Fort Wayne, Ind., banker, is in the city. A great many Indiana people have paid Bismarck a visit this year, and nearly all have made sturdy investments. The reason is obvious. Money invested in Bismarck property pays a princely interest, and those fellows from the Hoosier state are as anxious to make money as anyone.

A Compliment to Bismarck.

Mme. Louisa Cappiani, one of the world's greatest artists, arrived on last evening's train en route to Montana via boat, where she meets her husband, Dr. von Hobzschuher. The madame is on a tour of recreation, and as the boat will not leave until Monday, she has consented to give the music loving people of Bismarck an opportunity of attending one of her grand concerts at the Methodist church, Saturday evening next. The madame was entertained by the Queen at Buckingham palace and at other courts of Europe, and is highly complimented by the best musical talent of America. She sang at La Scala theatre, of Milan, at the Royal theatre, of Parma, the Imperial theatre, of Nice, the great Liceo, of Barcelona, Spain, at the Imperial Court theatres, of Vienna, Munich, Hanover, Prague, Cassel, Frankfort and Pesth; gave concerts in Cairo, Egypt; in London, where she sang at a great court concert for her majesty, Queen Victoria. She has sung before the emperor of Austria, the king of Bavaria, the grand duke of Gotha, and the king of Italy, Victor Emanuel, bestowed on her the gold and silver medal of merit. Madame Cappiani is a charming conversationalist, and no intelligent person can fail to feel at ease in her society. The occasion will be a rare treat for the people of Bismarck.

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tension among real estate boomers and grangers generally. The seed was obtained at the Minneapolis fair last fall.

It is known as the purple straw, and was brought to this country from Australia. The grain referred to was planted on the 2d day of May, and is now headed out, standing over three feet in height. Some of this same wheat was sown by David Stewart earlier than in Mr. Sloan's garden, which is now ripening and turning brown, thus proving that it is an early variety.

The Opera House.

The large audiences which nightly greet the performances at the Opera House demonstrate the fact that the denizens of Bismarck appreciate an excellent entertainment, such as may be enjoyed there. Miss Pearl, the operatic star, is a big card. Her rendition of the Marseilles hymn is superb.

The Country.

Who has ever lived anytime in the country but must have heard of the virtues of Burleigh the black purifier. Burleigh Blood Bitters cures dyspepsia, biliousness and all disorders arising from impure blood or deranged liver or kidneys. Price 50 cents.

Notice.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or trespassing upon any portion of the 34 of sec. 32, town 139 n, range 50 w.

Known as the Jackman Claim, and lying within the corporate limits of the city of Bismarck. JOHN J. JACKMAN. 6118 SW.

Much valuable time is lost by farmers on account of their horses having sore necks and shoulders. This can easily be avoided by using Cole's Veterinary Salolysalve. It prevents inflammations, collar and saddle galls quickly, while the horse is being used, and invariably brings the hair in its original color. No owner of horses or cattle should be without it. For sale by P. V. & Co.

Smile Again on Me!

sighed Tim to his beloved. He knew not what gave her such a charm in his eyes. Her teeth, preserved by SOZODONT which she had used from girlhood, did his business, she held her lover by virtue of SOZODONT.

THE IMPERISHABLE

PERFUME

Murray & Lanman's

FLORIDA WATER,

Cast for TOILET, BATH

and HANDKERCHIEF.

27-27.

**ALYON & HEALY**  
State & Monroe Sts., Chicago.  
Will send prepaid to any address their  
BAND CATALOGUE.  
List of instruments, Suits, Coat, Boats,  
Pompons, Epaulers, Cap-Lamps,  
Stands, Drum Major's Staffs, and  
Maces, also includes Instructions and Ex-  
ercises for Amateur Bands, and a Catalogue  
of Choice Band Music.

27-27.

City Stables,

East Main Street.

CONN MOLLOY, PROPRIETOR.

Have the finest rigs in the city. Pigeons, saddle horses, etc. Good accommodations for driving wagons.

27-27.

St. Paul Mind.

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